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TELEGRAMS.

A Declaration of Opinion Proposed by the Peace Conference.

Greece to be Asked to Stop Fighting, and Turkey to Withdraw her Ultimatum.

Martial Law in Tennessee Proposed by the Legislature.

Conquests by Gen. Sheridan in the Indian Territory—The War Nearly Over.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Declaration of Opinion Proposed by the Peace Conference.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Another session of the Conference was held to-day for the purpose of affording an opportunity for the members to sign the declaration of its opinions. The *Public* of this evening says the "declaration asks of Greece in the interest of European peace to suppress the bands and vessels intended for incursions into the neighboring States of the Ottoman Empire, and counsels Turkey to withdraw her *ultimatum*. It concludes by expressing hopes of a speedy renewal of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Card from Mr. Charles Dickens—The Alabama Claims—The Suffrage Question.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

CHARLES DICKENS publishes a card in the London papers this morning denying the story of the recent death of his brother's widow in Chicago. Mr. DICKENS says that lady is still alive and well, resides in England, and never was in Chicago. He himself is the trustee of her estate under settlement.

The final signing of the treaty for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims has elicited favorable comments from nearly all the London papers to-day.

A meeting of those favoring the ballot in Parliamentary elections was held in this city last evening. Able speeches were made by MILNER GIBSON, CHARLES BUXTON, EDMUND BEALES, and others. The assemblage was large and much enthusiasm was manifested.

ITALY.

Renewal of the Tax Riots—Action of the Military.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The riots occasioned by the attempts to collect the mill tax have been renewed recently in various parts of the Kingdom. The country to-day, however, is tranquil. The military force has been used freely for the suppression of these disorders. Twenty-six of the rioters have been killed and wounded.

NORTH GERMANY.

The Money Order System with the United States.

BREMEN, Saturday, Jan. 16.

On the 1st of February prox. the money order system between the large towns of North Germany and the United States will be inaugurated. The plan is to receive payments at Post Offices in the North German Union and the United States, and issue orders for the same on the agents of the North German Lloyd, the amounts to be limited to about $50, and to be calculated at a fixed rate of exchange for both countries. The arrangements will be similar to those already made by the American Post Office Department with the Government of Switzerland, except that on the American side the business will be done by the agents of the North German Lloyd instead of the Post Offices, the Post Office Department having declined to enter into the arrangement.

SPAIN.

Elections in Madrid and Many of the Provincial Towns.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The elections in this city and a great majority of the provincial towns have been carried by the Government candidates.

CUBA.

Failure of Fesser's Bank.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The Bank Del Commercio, known as Fesser's Bank, which for some time past has been in a weak condition, suspended payment yesterday. The liabilities are heavy, and the shareholders will be the principal sufferers.

TENNESSEE.

Martial Law Declared by the Legislature—Gov. Brownlow Requested to Call Out the Militia—The Agricultural College Fund.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 16.

Advices received here by Gov. BROWNLOW are to the effect that the Legislature has declared martial law in the State, and requested him to call out the militia. I am warranted in stating that no hasty action will be taken by Gov. BROWNLOW, and that the militia will not be called out unless circumstances occur that will justify such a course. The Governor has determined to await further developments, and act only when he feels warranted by the facts.

The Agricultural College Fund, $300,000, has been given to the East Tennessee University, of this city.

Kuklux Outrages Upon Revenue Officers.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

A letter was received to-day by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from an officer of the Department in Tullahoma County, Tenn., giving an account of outrages perpetrated upon the Revenue officers in that section for performing their duty. He states that a few nights since he was taken from his bed by a party of masked desperadoes, who threatened to blow his brains out if he attempted to enforce the Revenue law. They then fired a number of shots at his house, but released him after exacting a promise that he would not attempt to enforce the law. The matter has been referred to the United States Attorney of Tennessee, with instructions to request the assistance of a military force to aid the Revenue officers to perform their duty.

Proceedings of the Louisiana Legislature—The Congressmen.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 16.

There was a lively debate in the House to-day over the Governor's veto of the joint resolution authorizing the payment *per diem* and mileage of the members of the committees authorized to sit during the recess, but the House sustained the veto. Thirty-four out of thirty-six Senators were on these committees. The Senate has passed the bill over the veto.

Notice of contest has been served on all the new Louisiana Congressmen to whom certificates have been issued, except L. A. SHELDON. The contestants are busily engaged in hunting up evidence to support their claims. Gen. SHELDON has a letter from Hon. HENRY L. DAWES stating that the thirty days for notice of contest having expired without notice being served, he considers the case as settled, as he has never known an instance where the House allowed a contest to proceed after such failure.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Sheridan's Movements—The War Nearly Over—Movements of the Indians in Colorado and Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Gen. SHERMAN telegraphs from St. Louis to Assistant Adjutant-Gen. TOWNSEND the following dispatch, received from Gen. SHERIDAN:

IN THE FIELD, FORT COBB,
INDIAN TERRITORY, Friday, Jan. 1, 1869.

Brevet Major-Gen. W. A. Nichols, A. A. G., Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following for the information of the Lieutenant-General commanding. The destruction of the Comanche village by Col. EVANS' command on Christmas Day gives the final blow to the backbone of the Indian rebellion. At 12 o'clock on the night of the 31st of December, a delegation of the chief fighting men of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, twenty-one in all, arrived at this place on foot, their animals not being able to carry them. They said they ruled the village; they begged for peace and permission for their people to come in, asking no terms, but for a paper to protect them from the operations of our troops while *en route*. They report the tribes in mourning for their losses, their people starving, their dogs all eaten up, and no buffalo. We had forced them into the canyons on the eastern edge of the Stake Plains, where there is no small game or buffalo. They are in a bad fix, and desire to surrender unconditionally. I acceded to their terms and will punish them justly; and I can scarcely make an error in any punishment awarded, for they all have blood upon their hands. Yesterday we received a few papers—the first we have had for one month, and I see it alleged by Indian agents that Black Kettle's band were on their reservation at the time they were attacked. This is a falsehood. The reservation extends but thirty miles up the Washita from Fort Cobb. The battle took place 120 miles up the river. It is also alleged the band were friendly. No one could make such an assertion who had any regard for truth. The young men of this band commenced the war. I can give their names. Some of Black Kettle's band were out depredating at Fort Dodge, when the village was wiped out, the mules taken from the trains and carried off. Our murdered carriers' photographs stolen from the scene of outrages on the Solomon and Saline Rivers were found in their captured camp, and in addition I have their own illustrated history, found in the captured camp, showing the different fights or murders in which this tribe was engaged—the trains attacked, the haying parties attacked about Fort Wallace, the women, citizens and soldiers killed. It is at the service of any one desiring information on the subject. It should be known, also, that I invited Black Kettle and his family to come in through the Arapahoe Chief, Little Raven, in my interview with that Chief at Fort Dodge in September last. They did not come.

Yours, respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Saturday, Jan. 16.

An Omaha dispatch says it is reported that a number of the Indians recently engaged in the war in Colorado and Kansas have reached the Powder River country, where a council had been held by a large number of Chiefs. The object of the council was unknown. The Indians were quiet at Fort Fetterman, and also along the Upper Missouri River. A Denver dispatch says, a party had just returned from the pursuit of Indians in Cache la Poudre Valley, having succeeded in recapturing a hundred stolen horses and killing one Indian.

Dismission of the Suits Against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Mining Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan 16.

The Commissioner of Immigration dismissed the suits against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for violation of the Passenger act, upon the latter paying the amount due the State.

Flour dull at $4 75@$5 75. Wheat—Sales choice shipping at $1 75@$1 80. Legal tenders, 74.

MINING STOCKS—Alpha, 57; Belcher, 161; Bullion, 30; Chollar, 166; Confidence, 36; Crown Point, 54; Empire Mill, 120; Gould and Curry, 101; Hale and Norcross, 58; Imperial, 129; Kentuck, 230; Ophir, 35; Overman, 80; Savage, 77; Sierra Nevada, 33; Yellow Jacket, 1,415.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 16.—FAIRBANK's large planing, saw and grist mills, at Keene, N. H., were mostly destroyed by fire about 11 o'clock last night. It is supposed to have accidentally caught among some shavings near the grist mill. The loss is estimated at about $50,000; partially insured.

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.—Mrs. MCDOUGALL, wife of Hon. WILLIAM MCDOUGALL, died this morning.

The Dominion Parliament has been prorogued until the 25th of February.

The deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank at the end of December amounted to $522 874. The Provincial notes in circulation on the 6th of January amounted to $4,318,000.

Discount on American invoice for the week is 26 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—GERARD EATON was to-day sentenced to death in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of HEENAN, a motion for a new trial having been previously refused.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The iceboat race to-day over an eighteen-mile course, on the Hudson, resulted in a victory for the *Haze*. Nine boats were entered. Time not given. The wind was quite light, and the race was not satisfactory to the Association.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 16.—Much interest is excited concerning the departure of Messrs. HOWE and MCLELLAN to Portland, and the shape which the alleged concessions will take.

The impression prevails that the Dominion Government will agree to pay Nova Scotia for the railway from Halifax to Truro, on the ground that it is a portion of the Intercolonial Railroad. All the members of the Executive Council are in town and meetings are held daily. The local Legislature is not expected to meet before March. Not a word about repeal leagues is heard, and no one makes its principles of action known. The subject of another delegation to England is being discussed, and opinion in the repeal circles is much divided upon the subject.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 16.—In the House to-day a motion to rescind the act unseating the colored members, and that they be reseated, was lost by a large majority.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 16.—The Republican State Central Committee has been called to meet on Jan. 27, to consider the propriety of calling a new State Convention. It is understood that the new Convention is to consider the nomination of a new candidate for Governor and other offices.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Thirteen of the members of the Wisconsin Legislature have signed a call on the candidates for the United States Senatorship to define their views on Monday next.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 16.—The examination of the Ogeechee prisoners was continued to-day.

The New-Jersey Supreme Court.

From the Trenton Gazette, Jan. 15.

There are not very many prominent candidates for the Judgeships which become vacant this year on the Supreme Bench, owing to the expiration of the terms of three incumbents—Chief Justice BEASLEY and Judges VREDENBURG and ELMER. For Chief Justice, Judge BEASLEY is named as his own successor, although Ex-Gov. JOEL PARKER is also mentioned in this connection. Mr. I. W. SCUDDER, of Hudson, and Mr. VAN SICKLE, of Hunterdon, are candidates for Judgeships. Mr. VANATTA, of Morris County, is said not to desire the position, although he was among the first whose names were brought up after the election of Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. GARRETT S. CANNON, of Bordentown, also a supposed candidate, states positively that he has no aspirations in that direction.

A Spirited Conflict in the Chinese Theatre in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Times, Dec. 15.

A genuine row occurred at the Chinese Theatre, on Commercial-street, between Dupont and Kearny, last evening, during which weapons were freely used, and several persons were seriously wounded. The circumstances, as near as we could ascertain, were as follows: The company of performers, who were many of them obnoxious to a large number of the audience, were greeted, when the performance commenced, with hi-yi-ki-wa-woo, or words to that effect. These demonstrations were continued, in imitation of first-class American custom at theatres, until it really became unpleasant to the actors. Officers KOHEN, DUFFIELD and another arrived just in time to witness the first scene in front of the stage. The officers were evidently not well posted in the play, for they seized every Celestial who struck the attitude of "lay on, Macduff!" and pitched him either out of a window or over upon his head. The presence of the officers seemed very obnoxious, and the whole dramatic corps, together with the spectators, with one accord moved toward the door. A slight misunderstanding in regard to right of way occurred in the hall leading to the door, whereupon hostilities were renewed. One Chinaman drew a hatchet, and swinging it over his head, let it drop on the cranium of another, inflicting a terrible wound and felling him to the floor. One of the officers seized the assailant, whereupon another Chinaman grabbed the hatchet and attempted to use it, but was prevented from doing so by another officer. The wounded man was dragged out and carried away by his countrymen. Several knives were drawn and used, but as fast as a man was wounded he was hurried off out of the way, and it was impossible to learn the extent of the injuries inflicted. The two who used the hatchet were taken to the Station-house.

WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Claims in Congress—Meeting of the Committee on the Finances—Reconstruction—The Copper Tax Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The protocol for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, together with the San Juan boundary and naturalization treaties with England, were transmitted to the Senate yesterday afternoon by the Secretary of State. The copy of the *Alabama* treaty transmitted is the original protocol with the amendments added since. The official copy was signed in London on Friday. The transmission to the Senate is made thus in advance to facilitate consideration.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Senate Finance Committee had a short discussion on the subject of the finances to-day, but nothing of importance was transacted. There is no probability that any financial scheme will be introduced before two weeks.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A sub-committee of the Reconstruction Committee of the House was in session to-day, when some further testimony was taken in reference to Texas and Mississippi.

THE COPPER TARIFF BILL.

Nothing of importance occurred at the Capitol to-day. Neither House was in session, and only one or two Committees held meetings. The Copper Tariff bill will come up on Monday in the Senate. Several petitions and letters in opposition to its passage have been circulated here, and it will meet with a vigorous opposition.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

CURRENCY RECEIPTS.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day	$945,000

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New York	$100,000
To the banks and others	261,660

Treasurer SPINNER holds in trust for the National Banks, as security for circulation, $342,366,400, and for deposits of public moneys, $35,297,350.

National Bank Currency issued during the week	$111,430
Total to date	311,792 356
Mutilated bills returned	11,018,945
Insolvent bank notes redeemed	979 128
Actual circulation at this date	299,794,283
Fractional currency redeemed	351,200

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Mutual Council of the Congregational Churches has closed its session. Rev. Dr. QUINT to-day read the decision of the Council, referring to the errors in the administration of the affairs of the First Congregational Church of Washington, and saying that the supposed attitude of this Church toward the colored race excited painful interest in the churches of the denomination throughout the country, and continues: The facts regarding the application of these colored persons for membership in the Church, the sermon of the pastor, Dr. BOYNTON, soon following, and the several votes of the church, either indorsing or modifying its positions, have touched a sensitive nerve in our denomination. There is no denial of the fact that an impression has been made that this Church is conscious of the distinction between persons of different races in its membership. The painful fact has appeared in evidence before this Council that the reception of colored children in the Sunday School was considered an open question until it was settled by the offer of premiums to that scholar who should bring in the largest number of pupils, which resulted in the accession of considerable numbers of children of color, and which was complained of as forestalling the consideration of that subject. The Council believes this unpleasant impression is not fully warranted by facts. It does not appear this pastor has changed his life-long convictions or abandoned his life-long and manly support of the rights of the African race. There appears to be on his mind the idea, and, in fact, he avers, he believes the highest success of that race will be achieved by its working through its own schools and churches, and that his motive is found in this conviction of the best good of that class, and not in any dislike to their reception in our churches. The pastor and church utterly deny any sympathy with a spirit of caste, and repudiate all its manifestations, however carefully qualified. The informing of applicants for membership, and the teaching in a sermon that it was better that the race remain in the churches of their own, insured a belief that this church preferred that distinction. It was an unhappy event that this theory was introduced. The Church of Christ knows no such distinction of race or color. The Council condemns the act of publishing pamphlets, which have increased the alienation of feeling, rendering reconciliation more difficult, and it feels that if these two parties, so disastrously divided, and each of which the church needs and must have for its future well-being, could be united hereafter in action and feeling, there would be nothing to prevent the church from realizing all and more than all its most ardent friends have desired and prayed for. Whether it is possible to secure this house while the present pastoral relation continues, the Council are not prepared to say. If it can be, it will only be by the exercise of an unexampled degree of the spirit of forbearance for the future and forgiveness for the past on either side; by a careful avoidance of all further occasions of strife, and by an earnest and universal study of the things that make for peace. If the future experience of the church shall be like that of the past two years, it will be an occasion of regret to all who have contributed that it was erected. We earnestly expect each and all of its members, with the pastor, to consider the responsibilities under which they stand to those churches of the Lord in other parts of the land, who have so promptly and generously given of their means to the erection of this spacious and beautiful edifice, and on whom reliance must be had for its completion. We expect them, more than all, constantly to recognize their responsibilities to the great head of the Church whose kingdom is to be greatly advanced or hindered by the success or failure of this church, and we pray them to resolve each for himself that no one of them will stand in the way of that success which is so important, or to allow himself to be in any measure the occasion of a disaster so sad and vast, and undesirable.

THE COLORED CONVENTION.

The National Colored Convention has adopted a report urging the organization of an equal rights league. A resolution was passed asking Congress for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to put beyond cavil the right of every citizen to vote, irrespective of race, or color, or condition, and urging upon Congress the necessity of further legislation to redress the outrage of expelling the colored members from the Georgia Legislature, and to restore the rights of the colored people in that State. A sub-committee is preparing an address to be laid before the American people, and another committee has been appointed to present the suffrage question before the Congressional Judiciary Committee. H. C. MOBSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting the grievances of the colored people, and requesting that a law be passed by Congress securing the right to vote without distinction of race or color. Among the business suggested is that a national paper be published in the District of Columbia, and that a committee for the better education of the colored people be appointed, and instructed to call a Colored Educational Convention at Raleigh on the 22d of February.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the treaty for the adjustment of the *Alabama* and other claims by Commission.

BRICKLAYERS' CONVENTION.

The Second Convention of the National Bricklayers' Union adopted a resolution to-day which legalizes the adoption of the Eight-hour law by the National Convention, and empowers the subordinate unions to inaugurate strikes, whenever in their opinion occasion requires, provided they do so in conformity with the Constitution of the National Union. The matter of raising funds to sustain strikes was left to voluntary contributions, as heretofore. Mr. O'CALLAHAN, of Union No. 4 of New-York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, deploring the non-existence of Bricklayers' Unions in any of the Southern States, and providing for the appointment of a committee of three to devise the best means of organizing their brother craftsmen of those States. Various amendments to the constitution were adopted, among them that the Secretary of the National Union shall receive an annual salary of $500, and that it shall require the sanction of two-thirds of all the Unions in every city or town where more than one Union exists before any employer or employe shall be pronounced a "scab."

CONTRACTS.

How Government Contracts are Made and Fulfilled in Washington—The Patent Office Stationery.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

In accordance with the resolution of the Senate the Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the Senate copies of all correspondence, papers and reports of the Examining Committees in reference to the supplies of stationery to the Patent Office during the current fiscal year. The Secretary says:

The only contract under which stationery has been furnished since the 30th of last June for the Patent Office was made with DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE. At the instance of the Commissioner of Patents, I ordered a suspension of the contract on the 26th of October until an investigation could be made. The result of this investigation was to disclose the fact that no cause of complaint existed against the contractors, but that greater quantities of various articles had been ordered and supplied than were needed. The Secretary then addressed letters to the heads of all the other bureaus and to the Disbursing Clerk, requesting reports whether any abuses in the execution of the contract had occurred in their bureaus. These reports being favorable, the order suspending the execution of the contract was revoked. On Nov. 18, the Secretary also appointed B. F. JAMES, MORRIS PETERS and E. W. W. GRIFFIN, of the Patent Office, a committee to investigate frauds and abuses in the execution of contracts of DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE for supplying the Interior Department and its several bureaus with stationery. In their report they say: No evidence of any fraud or collusion was given or taken before us that would implicate the said DEMPSEY and O'TOOLE. The articles furnished were such as were specified in the contracts, and schedules attached and prices specified, or by special or implied agreement with (so far as the Patent Office is concerned) the Commissioner of Patents, to furnish such unenumerated articles as were required at prices paid and agreed to be paid by him.

The terms and conditions of the contract proper exclude necessarily any inquiry into its character, or of the prices stipulated to be paid, unless fraud is shown; and we also are of the opinion that the bill presented to the Patent Office and accepted and paid are also an estoppel on the part of the Office as to the character of the goods purchased and prices paid therefor. Such purchases may be considered a matter of contract, particularly when the payment of the bills rendered are by means of requisitions upon the Treasury Department for the amounts required, signed by the Commissioner of Patents and the Secretary of the Interior, making it *ipso facto* a contract with the Department proper, and because subject of review only upon proofs of fraud, &c. The unadjusted accounts of DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE against the Patent Office and the subject of controversy are their bills rendered Sept. 1, 1868, amounting to $5,227 38, and their claim for the balance due on the contract on bond paper, amounting to $24,000. The items composing the bill first mentioned are proven to have been delivered to the office by DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE by their own testimony, and also that of FRAZER, the messenger of the office having cognizance of such matters. As regards the bond paper, we would present the following summary of evidence concerning it. There is no doubt the Commissioner of Patents contracted with DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE to purchase of them 600,000 sheets of bond paper at the rate or price of eight cents per sheet, making the whole cost purchase $48,000. The office received upon this contract 330,240 sheets, and DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE admit they have on hand 270,000 sheets already tendered to the office and refused, and subject to delivery upon the adjustment of the accounts. Prior to the contracts above referred to DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE, under date of March 1, 1868, notified the Commissioner of Patents as follows: "We have on hand in our establishment, subject to your order, 50,000 sheets of bond paper." This was no portion of the 600,000 sheets contracted for as above, but were paid for by the office, and were to be used (when printed) as "patent heads." Eleven thousand of these printed "patent heads" were received by the office. DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE have charged for and received payment for the printing of 28,000 "patent heads." In order to adjust this account as regards the bond paper, DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE should deliver to the office 270,000 sheets of 15x20 inches, the balance of the 600,000 contract, 17,000 printed "patent heads," and 22,000 sheets of bond paper, to which 11,000 being included as the printed heads received, make up the amount of 50,000 sheets referred to in the letter of DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE as aforesaid. If the said GIBSON does not furnish the 17,000 sheets printed, then the amount charged by them at the rate of $140 per thousand, should be deducted from their bill, to wit, 11,000. The foregoing is the result of our deliberations upon the matters referred to so far as affecting DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE. Other matters that refer to the interests of the office, in which DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE have not by any testimony been implicated, and which in their nature should not be made public by this Commission, will form the subject of a separate report. On the reception of the above report Secretary BROWNING enclosed a copy of it to Commissioner FOOTE with a note requesting him to settle with DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE on the basis of that document, and in accordance with its recommendations. This the Commissioner declined doing. On the 22d of December the Commission made a supplemental report, saying among other things furnished by DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE to the Patent Office, as per bills rendered, there were forty-four articles not enumerated in the schedules or contract, and the total amount paid for them was $103,293. It appears the articles specified were furnished under the direction, expressed or implied, of the Commissioner of Patents to meet the requirements of the office—a common usage, as it is understood in the different bureaus, and in effect adopted by the Secretary of the Interior when he indorses the necessary quantity for the payment of accounts, bills, &c. That such a practice leads to abuses is apparent, so far as the transactions of the Patent Office are concerned, and opens wide the door for indiscreet and extravagant expenditures, if not fraud; and further safeguards should be applied to prevent such depletion of the public funds. The effect of these abuses is illustrated and items are mentioned to show the relation of the amounts charged and furnished to the amounts used, but as no remedy exists by which such purchases of the past can be inquired into and the office reimbursed, the Commissioners deem it unnecessary to add anything further to the report as a matter of detail. The present Commissioner has introduced such reforms in the office as will prevent the recurrence of similar expenditures, and requires a rigid account kept, in books prepared for that purpose, of all articles ordered and received, and to whom delivered. In regard to the specific items referred to, the Commission estimate a loss to the office, since July, 1867, of $81,548. The Commissioner of Patents, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, dated Jan. 2, gives his objections to the report of the Committee appointed to investigate frauds and abuses in the execution of contracts of Messrs. DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE for supplying the Interior Department and its several bureaus with stationery, in reference to the bond paper, which the Committee report the Patent Office should receive and pay for. He says that in February and March last 51,000 sheets were ordered of DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE, and were paid for at eight cents per sheet. DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE delivered but 11,000, and the over payment, amounting to $3,200, is still due from them. They were also paid in May last for printing blanks for patents, from a copper plate, to be done thereafter, the sum of $2,380. The price per sheet was to be fourteen cents. The office is now getting the same work done for two and a half cents per sheet. The printing has never been done, and the amount so advanced to them is still due from them. It is alleged that the Acting-Commissioner of Patents, A. M. STOUT, contracted with them for 600,000 more sheets of bond paper at eight cents per sheet; that 300,000 sheets were delivered and paid for, and 30,240 were delivered, for which payment was refused; and it is claimed that the office should now receive the balance of the 600,000 sheets and pay for 300,000. The use of this paper in the office at the present time is one sheet for each patent issued, amounting to about 14,000 per year. The office has now stored in its rooms, subject to loss and injury, 283,000 sheets, or enough to last it twenty years, and if the additional amount should be received it would make enough to last about forty years. The value of the paper has at no time been over 2 cents per sheet. That was the price DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE paid for it when they were receiving 8 cents per sheet. It is now offered to the office at 1½ cents per sheet. It is respectfully submitted that, if such a contract, as is alleged, was made, it was contrary to the provisions of the act of Congress, and that the office is under no obligation, legal or equitable, to fulfill it. The unpaid bill of DEMPSEY & TOOLE, of Sept. 1, 1868, amounting to $5,227,000, contains among other things charges for blank-books amounting to over $2,000. The Commissioner speaks from memory, and may not be accurate in these amounts. These books are charged at $42 each. The Public Printer furnishes the same books at $7 50 each, and they could be purchased at the stores in the city for, I think, about $10. By law the office was required to obtain these books from the Public Printer, and it is respectfully submitted that at least no more than their fair value should be allowed for them. There are also many charges for printing at exorbitant rates. These also were required by law to be obtained from the Public Printer. The Commissioner concludes as follows: "In view of the reasons submitted, I would respectfully ask you to reconsider your directions of the 21st ultimo, that the Commissioners of Patents settle with Messrs. DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE on the basis of the report of the Committee and in accordance with its recommendation, and I would recommend that the over payment to them and payment for work not performed and paper not delivered be offset against any bills that may be due them." The Secretary states that it was not until after he had transmitted the Committee's report to the Commissioner of Patents that he learned and with great surprise that the bond paper mentioned in the report, yet to be received from DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE, together with what was then on hand, was sufficient to supply the demands of the Department, for twenty years, and that certain blank books had been paid for at the rate of $25 each, and although these articles were not obtained under contract with the Department, but under some arrangement with the former Commissioner of Patents, the Secretary ordered the immediate suspension of the settlement with DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE, and proceeded to make a personal examination of their dealings and accounts with the Bureau. He also directed the Commissioner to make a report in writing of his objections to the report of the Committee of Investigation. The explanation given the Secretary in answer to his inquiries in relation to the excessive quantity of bond paper on hand was, that at the time the paper was contracted for and a portion of it delivered, it was used for printing specifications as well as patent heads, and there was not more than one year's supply for these purposes, and that the excess of supply beyond the demand was occasioned by a recent order of the present Commissioner, under which ordinary writing or printing paper is now used for the specifications, instead of bond paper, as formerly. The Secretary also states that on the 30th of December last it was brought to his notice that a requisition had been made on DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE by the Stationery Clerk of the Patent Office for forty-one gross of steel pens and thirty dozen of gold pens with handles; and thinking this amount might be greatly in excess of the immediate requirements and lead to abuses, he addressed a note of inquiry on the subject to the Commissioner of Patents, who stated in his reply that the requisition was authorized by himself, as he deemed it necessary that the Stationery Clerk should have an assortment of all the different kinds of pens specified in the requisition in order to meet the various demands made upon him by the employes of the Government.

TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS.

A Wife's Paramour Shot Dead.

From the Chicago Times.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, Naperville was the scene of a bloody tragedy, in which figured an injured husband, a guilty wife, and her paramour. The facts, as developed at the Coroner's inquest, this morning, are as follows: CHAUNCEY BAILEY, the perpetrator of the act, at the time of its occurrence, lived with his wife in the western suburbs of the village. About three months since JAMES A. LAIRD, a young man, a former resident of Naperville, returned from Cheyenne, where he filled the responsible office of Sheriff of the county, and that of Deputy United States Marshal of the District. Since his return a criminal intimacy had sprung up between him and Mrs. BAILEY, which, although known and freely commented upon by the community at large, had not, until recently, come to the knowledge of Mr. BAILEY. The matter finally became so generally talked of, that a leading citizen of Naperville spoke to and warned LAIRD of the probable consequences. The rumor on the street finally reached the ears of Mr. BAILEY, and he at once took measures to ascertain the truth of the reported infidelity of his wife. Yesterday morning he left his house, informing his wife that he was going to Elgin, and would not return that day. Some time in the forenoon LAIRD received a note, written in a feminine hand, conveying that information. Nine o'clock P. M. arrived, and LAIRD stealthily made his way to the house. Mrs. BAILEY admitted him, and they gave themselves up to the guilty enjoyment of the hour. Mr. BAILEY had not gone to Elgin, but had adopted that ruse as a part of his plan. Soon after the entrance of LAIRD, BAILEY appeared on the ground,—gazing at the guilty pair through a hole which he had cut in the window-curtain the previous evening. His wife and LAIRD at the time were sitting together on a lounge in the sitting-room; but soon went into an adjoining bedroom. Waiting but a few minutes, BAILEY, now thoroughly infuriated, burst in the door, and dashing into the bedroom, caught his wife and her paramour in *flagrante delicto*. LAIRD attempted to escape, but the outraged husband drew a revolver, and, before the libertine reached the door, shot him in the breast, immediately over the heart. Five shots were fired in all—only one of which took effect. LAIRD succeeded in reaching the open air, ran a few yards, and fell a corpse. BAILEY immediately gave himself up, but is allowed the freedom of the village. A preliminary examination was held last night, but the facts were more clearly ascertained at the inquest this morning.

The tragedy and its details have been the all-absorbing topic of conversation—the social standing of the parties giving it an importance which otherwise it would not have obtained. Mrs. BAILEY is a rather handsome woman, of 28 or 30 years of age. Some years since she eloped with an Universalist clergyman, but the matter was hushed up, and she returned apparently repentant. She was received kindly by her husband, who was disposed to overlook her unfaithful conduct.

The victim, JAMES A. LAIRD, was a lame, dark-complexion man, of about the same age as Mrs. BAILEY. Some time since he was severely injured by an accident on the Union Pacific Railroad, his lower jaw being broken, and one eye disfigured, traces of which still remain. His parents have been dead some time; but he has numerous friends in Naperville. Mr. BAILEY is a farmer and miller. A few weeks since he returned from Iowa, where he has recently spent a large portion of his time, engaged in the erection of a mill, intending to move thither with his family.

Although LAIRD has many friends here, not one word of condemnation is expressed in regard to the commission of the murder. On the contrary, it is universally looked upon as the only earthly vindication of the honor of an outraged husband, and there is no doubt that were BAILEY to be tried to-day, by a Du Page County jury, he would be instantly acquitted. The excitement that has prevailed during the day has subsided somewhat to-night; but its effect will be long felt in this community. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot, fired by CHAUNCY BAILEY.

GEN. GRANT.

Speculations About the Cabinet—The Secretary of the Treasury.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

From his remarkable condition of reticence, Gen. GRANT seems to have passed to that of a man who has his own views, and we know human nature well enough to be aware of the fact that a man having views is very apt to express them. Within the last four days I have met three prominent gentlemen who have had talks with Gen. GRANT, and each one, without even giving me the topics of his discourse, say that he spoke freely and at length. The President elect has certain work on hand that he cannot accomplish without consultation, and, being a sensible man, he proposes to take the necessary steps to accomplish his work.

Keeping this fact in view, and looking back over his career so as to get a clew to his advisers, and hearing calmly the current of talk, and comparing notes, I have satisfied myself that I can name four out of seven of the Cabinet he will announce, after the 4th of March next. Now, I do not pretend to have gained a particle of information from the great Mogul himself. I only give you the general belief of the shrewder set, sifted through my own opinion, and at the present writing the Cabinet stands as follows: STANTON as Secretary of State; WELLES, Secretary of the Treasury; WASHBURNE, Secretary of the Interior; SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War; SCHENCK, Secretary of the Navy; GREELEY, Postmaster-General; EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Attorney-General.

Now of this, STANTON may decline on account of ill health. In that case the position will be offered to ADAMS. Should EDMUNDS' bill pass, the War Department will, in all human probability, be offered to Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN. Whether SCHENCK, or any man from Ohio, goes into the Cabinet, depends very much on Ohio, and as our State has never been known to unite on any one for a prominent position, the probability is that the State will not be represented in the Cabinet. There is much sympathy felt and expressed for the old wheel-horse of the organization, BEN. WADE. But then he has a remarkably bad personal association, and worse business habits. DENNISON's friends are very busy pointing out these facts, especially the last named—as they claim for their favorite great business capacity. But Mr. DENNISON's friends have very little influence. If the President elect were to break through the line of politicians and consult the popular will of Ohio, he will take SCHENCK; if he consults his personal feelings, he will tender the place to WADE.

All this is nothing to the fight that is brewing, and shortly to come off, over the Secretary of the Treasury. Since Mr. WELLES' able and admirable report, the manufacturing monopolists have determined to attack him along the entire line. GREELEY is to lead off, and Congress, as at present organized, is relied upon, not only to condemn his report, but to abolish his office. I believe this will strengthen Mr. WELLES. He is too able, and represents too well the business and laboring interests of the country, to be thus suddenly disposed of. And I find that, in addition to the two great parties of business men on one side and monopolists on the other, we are developing another line that divides the protectionists of the Henry Clay school from the prohibitionists of the Pennsylvania and New-England faction; and, if a little time is granted, I doubt whether even Congress can be relied on to decapitate WELLES.

If WELLES is slaughtered, the doom of the Republican Party is sealed. His is the only statesmanlike head that appears among our so-called financiers. His great reach of intellect and vast attainments are so well known, and have won such confidence among the people, that his name is now a tower of strength. If we set him aside, we fall into the hands of selfish, greedy knaves and intermeddling fools, and deepen the distrust and disgust the people are beginning to feel for an organization that is without a financial policy in this hour of confusion and distress, and seems to be without honesty in its pretended talk of relief.

ALBANY.

Caucus of the Republican Members of the Legislature.

Reuben E. Fenton Nominated United States Senator.

The Senatorial Contest—Bill Concerning the Appointment of Commissioners of the Croton Board.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1869.

The lower branch of the Legislature held a short session this morning—a bare quorum being present—and adjourned till Monday morning at the usual hour. The reason why they did not follow the example of the Senate and the usual custom yesterday, and adjourn over till Tuesday morning, was because both parties to the Senatorial fight desire to keep the members in town until after the contest is over. It will be decided by the caucus to-night, and probably on the first ballot, as all third candidates appear to be out of the field. FENTON's friends manifest more confidence to-day than yesterday, and throw out mysterious hints that somebody (meaning MORGAN, of course) is going to be "sold." Their leader is said to have had ample experience in "selling" people, and it may be that he will carry off the Senatorial prize, as he has so many others, by tricks and strategy.

Mr. MURPHY, of New-York, introduced a bill into the Assembly this morning giving the appointment of Commissioners of the Croton Board to the Mayor. It is claimed by some that the Mayor already has that right, and the question will come before the Court of Appeals next Monday in the contesting case of BRADLEY *vs.* STEVENS.

A second attempt was made by Mr. RAY this morning to get a committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Merchants' Express Company; but the prevailing opinion expressed in the discussion was, that the proper remedy for aggrieved stockholders of the Company was a resort to the Courts, and Mr. RAY's resolution was, therefore, tabled.

S.

The Republican Caucus—Reuben E. Fenton Nominated for United States Senator on the Second Ballot.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The long agony is over. The caucus to-night, contrary to general expectation, resulted in the nomination of FENTON for United States Senator, the ten or a dozen Republican members of the Legislature who have been on the fence for the past week, and have been equally lavish and positive in their promises to both sides, finally took advantage of the second ballot and cast their votes for the most congenial candidate.

The caucus met at 7:12, and appointed Mr. SELKREG Chairman. By resolution of the Fenton Committee of the Assembly, previously adopted, all reporters were excluded from the floor, and were therefore obliged to look for such accommodations as they could find in the over-crowded gallery. The roll-call showed the Republican members of both Houses present, and, on motion of Mr. BEMIS, the caucus proceeded at once to a formal ballot. Judge CAMPBELL, of Otsego, in a speech highly complimentary to both candidates, put in nomination REUBEN E. FENTON. Mr. TRUMAN, of Tioga, followed with the nomination of E. D. MORGAN. Speeches eulogistic of both nominees were then made in abundance. Speaker YOUNGLOVE, LA BAU and others indorsing the first, and Mr. HAGAN and Senator FOLGER the last. FENTON's orators, however, did the larger share of the talking, and had the advantage of a packed gallery to applaud every mention of their candidate's name. Messrs. ELY, of the Assembly, and THAYER, of the Senate, were then appointed tellers, and the first ballot was taken. On counting the votes it appeared that ninety-three had been cast, and the Chair was about to announce the result, when Senator FOLGER called attention to the fact that there was one more ballot than voters, which clearly vitiated the ballot, and he moved that the caucus proceed to ballot a second time. The Chair was called on to announce how the vote stood, but it was objected to, and was not done. It was soon whispered over the chamber, however, that FENTON had fifty votes, MORGAN forty-two, and blank one. Some discussion followed as to whether the blank vote was not clearly a mistake which ought not to vitiate the ballot. But it was finally agreed to take a second ballot. Mr. HALE moved that the second vote be by *viva voce*, which would prevent any accidental or intentional mistake. The Fenton men vehemently opposed this motion, and it was lost. A second ballot was then taken, and the result declared to be fifty-two for FENTON and forty for MORGAN. The result was greeted with the wildest applause by the galleries, and it was a long time before they would let up so as to permit Mr. TRUMAN to move that the nomination be made unanimous.

The caucus passed off very harmoniously, but the ill-concealed partisanship, betrayed on several occasions during the proceedings by Speaker YOUNGLOVE, has materially damaged his reputation for fairness and impartiality, and every Morgan man is now convinced of what many of them previously suspected, that the announcement of the Assembly Committees has been kept back with a view to influence the Senatorial caucus, and that they have been made largely instrumental in contributing to the result achieved to-night. FENTON's friends are jubilant over the issue, and are out in full force to congratulate him with a serenade.

FENTON was taken suddenly ill after the hearing of his success in the caucus, and was obliged to respond to the serenaders by deputy. Gen. COCHRANE, Ex-Speaker LITTLEJOHN, WALDO HUTCHINGS and C. M. DEPEW appeared in turn on the balcony of the Delevan House as spokesman for him. Subsequently, FENTON appeared in person before a delegation of his friends in one of the parlors, and briefly thanked them for the support he had received in the past as well as in the present trying emergency. The feeling against Speaker YOUNGLOVE is getting very bitter, and a row is expected when he announces his committees. The different candidates for Chairmanship of committees have discovered, on comparing notes since the caucus, that a dozen or more have been promised the Chairmanship of each position in the gift of the Speaker.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY, ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The Speaker announced the reporters for the Press. A bill to authorize the managers of the Oswego Normal and Training School to purchase apparatus was passed by unanimous consent.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FERRIS—To extend the time for certain towns in Delaware, Otsego and Schoharie Counties to take stock in the Rondout and Oswego Railroad.

By Mr. HAYMAN—To annul the charter of the Rhinebeck Gas Company.

By Mr. COOK—To authorize the trustees of Canandaigua to borrow money for the completion of the canal at the foot of Canandaigua Lake.

By Mr. MURPHY—To amend the act relative to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. LA BAU—That the House will proceed to elect a United States Senator on Tuesday morning immediately after the reading of the journal. Agreed to. Also one providing for a joint convention of the two Houses on Tuesday next for the same purpose. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. RAY called from the table the resolution providing for an investigation into the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company. After debate, the resolution was again laid on the table by a vote of 46 to 33.

Adjourned to Monday at 11 A. M.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 16.

In the Court of Appeals, Jan. 16, 1869, the Chief Justice announced that no further day calendar would be made for this term.

A Morbid Desire for Excitement.

From the Philadelphia Post, Jan. 15.

In the biography of CHARLES LAMB we find that he and COLERIDGE were interrupted in a game of cards by an alarm of fire. The fire turned out to be a failure, and they went home indignant that it had not destroyed several blocks of houses. This is an example of a singular characteristic of human nature. The fire on Wednesday night was attended by thousands of people, who first hoped and feared that Mr. HOWELL's store would be destroyed, and then were terribly excited about the fate of the Continental Hotel. Bets were made that it would take fire, and though everybody would have regretted its destruction—which would have thrown hundreds of people out of employment and injured the business of the city—still there was a general disappointment when it escaped.

BRIEF NOTES.

Residents at the Hawaiian Islands observe that the former dry Summer season has been so far modified that there are showers in every month of the year. They attribute the change to more extensive growth of trees.

The Legislature of Maine will vote for United States Senator on Tuesday next.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention is to be held in Concord on Wednesday. A prominent candidate for the nomination for Governor is ALBERT R. HATCH, Esq., of Portsmouth, who was a delegate to the Tammany Convention.

Hon. GEORGE W. COWLES, Congressman elect from the Twenty-fourth District, it is said, will not resign the Judgeship of Wayne County until the Fall.

It may be a good idea for the Montreal Snow-Shoe Club to offer prizes for a race, but it really seems as if they might have chosen a more apt name for the race than "the Montreal Snow-shoe Club Mount Royal Green Steeple Chase."

A Niagara Falls paper has entered with good pluck upon an apparently hopeless crusade against the continuance of the malpractices and frauds by hackmen of that locality.

The matured debt of the City of Richmond, Va., amounts to $292,564 67.

A New-Orleans paper says that 6,000 boxes of raisins recently passed through that city, *en route* to Chicago from New-York, and reached Chicago one day ahead of the time required by railroad transportation.

The charges against Col. J. S. PRIEST, of complicity in revenue frauds at Galveston, Texas, were dismissed by Judge WATROUS in the United States Court on the 7th inst.

A Boston jury, on Friday, brought in a verdict that a prisoner was "not guilty of an aggravated assault, but guilty of assault with too much force and violence and a too free use of the knife."

The Portland *Press* says that it knows that several prominent members of the Maine Legislature are eager to do all that is possible to bring about woman's suffrage in that State.

The second term of Cornell University commenced on the 6th inst. Last term $3,000 were paid out by the University for manual labor performed by the students.

Twenty years ago San Francisco was mainly a wilderness of sand and steep rocky hills. This year the assessed value of real estate alone is $63,576,179, which is owned by about 15,000 persons, who pay in the aggregate a land tax of $1,939,073. Twenty-three persons and corporations own one-fourteenth of all the real estate.

The recent rains and sleet storms have done a great amount of damage to trees throughout the country.

Rev. O. GIBSON, the missionary to the Chinese on the Pacific Coast, has organized Sunday and evening schools in San Francisco, Sacramento, Santa Clara and Stockton, California, in which 200 Chinamen are learning the English language.

A Boston paper thinks that another "New-England Emigrant Aid Society" is needed, and suggests that Virginia would be a good field in which to commence operations.

Detroit has not school accommodations for even one-third of its children. Last year 1,200 applicants were turned away from the public schools because there was not room for them.

A man in South Malden, Mass., has just been fined $1 for killing a neighbor's rooster nearly a year ago. Yet it was testified that the plaintiff's character for veracity is bad, that the dead fowl made him a good dinner, and that the fowl, when killed, if killed, was trespassing on the garden of the defendant.

Order from Superintendent Kennedy in Relation to the Death of Inspector Leonard.

The following order was issued yesterday by Superintendent KENNEDY to the members of the Police Force:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1869.

To the Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER No. 558.—It becomes my painful duty to announce to the force that the hand of death has suddenly deprived us of the fellowship and services of Inspector JAMES LEONARD.

In making this announcement, I may be indulged in the expression of my private, no less than my official grief, at the great loss the Department has thus sustained. A personal intimacy of more than a quarter of a century, and an official relationship of nearly nine years, has afforded opportunity for me to appreciate fully his private worth and public usefulness. It is not disparaging to the officers of the force for me to say, I am at a loss to discover one among them in every way qualified to fill his place, and discharge the various duties he performed so acceptably.

The funeral of deceased will take place from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Eighteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on Monday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Captains of the several commands, the Sergeants of off-platoons not ordered on duty, and the Sergeants and Roundsmen of the off-platoons with their commands, as herein designated, in full Winter uniform, with belts and batons, and white gloves, will report for escort duty to Inspector FOLK, at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, West Twentieth-street, at 10 o'clock A. M.—namely, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 27th, 28th and 29th Precincts.

Inspector DILKS and Inspector WALLING, and Captains JOURDAN and MOUNT, are detailed as pall-bearers, and will report to the Superintendent at Sixteenth Precinct Station-house at 10 o'clock.

Inspector FOLK is detailed to take charge of the procession, and Captains COPELAND and JAMESON are detailed as special aids, and will report to Inspector FOLK at 9:45 o'clock.

The route of march will be from the church through Eighteenth-street, Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Broadway to Canal-street, where the head of the column will halt, and the remains will proceed down Broadway to South Ferry, and thence to the family plot at Green-Wood.

The precincts through which the march is made will furnish the usual street protection from their reserve.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday over the remains of the late Inspector LEONARD, when the details of his last moments were given by the family. Acting on the testimony of Dr. JOHN BEACH, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death "from exhaustion, caused by hemorrhage, consequent upon rupture of an aneurism of the right innominata artery into the trachea." The medical testimony showed that all of the internal organs were very much diseased.

Life Assurance—Tontine Dividend System.

A new feature in life assurance, as far as relates to the distribution of surplus, has just been introduced by Messrs. HOMANS and PHILLIPS, Actuaries, respectively, of the "Mutual Life" and the "Equitable" Companies, of this City. The *Insurance Times* affords the following explanation:

"Under this plan any persons, who may so elect, shall form a class or classes, in which it is agreed that the surplus shall be allowed to accumulate for a stated period or periods, and then divided exclusively among such policy holders as may remain insured. For instance, in Class A it is stipulated that the surplus shall be allowed to accumulate until the premiums paid with compound interest at the rate of ten per cent. shall have amounted to the sum insured. In Class C the dividends commence at the expiration of every ten years. Classes B and D are subdivisions, or classes in which a surrender-value is paid in case of lapse, but in other respects having the same conditions as in Classes A and C, respectively. In this way the amount of surplus for each person whose policy is continued in force until the time agreed upon for the dividends to commence, will, it is estimated, be from three to five times greater than by the usual methods. To the representatives of those who die during the period of probation, the sum insured only is paid, but this sum, in any event, must be much larger than the amount paid for premiums, so that the investment will have proved a profitable one. Those who discontinue their premiums, or, in other words, allow their policies to lapse, forfeit all they have paid in one class, or may receive a surrender-value in another class. In either case the dividends go into the general fund to swell the shares of those who persevere.

The most remarkable feature about this new plan is its *conservatism*. By abstaining from dividends for a few years the amount of surplus becomes very large, sufficiently so, it is claimed, for any of the classes named in the pamphlet to cancel all future premiums; hence, the dividends may be used with great effect in keeping up the insurance in after life. A premium is offered against lapsing, or, in other words, to keep up the policy. In short this plan is well calculated to attract persons who look at life insurance as an investment, and who otherwise might not be induced to insure."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE DOORSTEP.

The conference meeting through at last,
  We boys around the vestry waited
To see the girls come tripping past,
  Like snow-birds willing to be mated.

Not braver he that leaps the wall
  By level musket-flashes litten,
Than I, who stepped before them all,
  Who longed to see me get the mitten.

But no, she blushed and took my arm!
  We let the old folks have the highway,
And started towards the Maple Farm
  Along a kind of lovers' by-way.

I can't remember what we said,
  'T was nothing worth a song or story,
Yet that rude path by which we sped
  Seemed all transformed and in glory.

The snow was crisp beneath our feet,
  The moon was full, the fields were gleaming;
By hood and tippet sheltered sweet
Her face with youth and health was beaming.

The little hand outside her muff—
  O, sculptor, if you could but mold it!—
So lightly touched my jacket-cuff,
  To keep it warm I had to hold it.

To have her with me there alone,—
  'T was love and fear and triumph blended;
At last we reached the foot-worn stone
  Where that delicious journey ended.

She shook her ringlets from her hood,
  And with a "Thank you, Ned," dissembled,
But yet I knew she understood
  With what a daring wish I trembled.

A cloud passed kindly overhead,
  The moon was slyly peeping through it,
Yet hid its face, as if it said,
  "Come, now or never! do it! *do it!*"

My lips till then had only known
  The kiss of mother and of sister,
But somehow, full upon her own
  Sweet, rosy, darling mouth—I kissed her!

Perhaps 'twas boyish love, yet still,
  O listless woman! weary lover!
To feel once more that fresh, wild thrill,
  I'd give—But who can live you h over?

—*E. C. Stedman, in the Atlantic for February.*

ETIENNE'S VENGEANCE.

AN OLD MAN'S STORY.

From Temple Bar for January.

I was born in the sweet South, the sunny South that the good God had made so fair. The skies are blue, rich and fertile are the valleys, glorious the hues and tints of our lovely forests. Bright and many-colored flowers carpet the earth, their scent hangs upon the soft air, purple are our vineyards with clustering grapes, and away, far off in the distance, you see against the bright clear sky shining the peaks of the white Pyrenees, like soft, fleecy clouds. All that God has made is fair, all in nature is fair, but man's oppression darkens the earth; groaning and travail and hunger are where happiness and plenty were designed. The poor, the humble must toil, must rise early and work late, because away at the gay court their masters live in luxury and wantonness, squandering in a night what would give happiness and comfort to their poor dependents for years. But I—I was young then, my veins were strong, my heart was light, and I had Véronique—Véronique who was beautiful, tall, like the white lilies; sweet as the flowers of the orange; golden-haired, like the little floating sun-clouds of evening. Her voice was sweeter than the song of the birds which sang in our many-tinted woods; when she smiled, it was like a ray of sunshine streaming from heaven. What was toil, what even hunger when I had Véronique! and she, too, loved me even as I loved her—nay, for that were hardly possible. I was twenty and Véronique sixteen; every evening we were together, and all day we had the thought of meeting to lighten our toil. Then we sat, side by side, on the moss-covered rocks, and I decked her hair with the wild flowers that grew in great sprays from the wide-mouthed crevices, or sometimes we wandered, hand in hand, through the vineyards, or the fragrant pine woods, or down by the river that flowed clear as crystal in the valley.

The Autumn came, and we heard the Marquis was bringing a grand party from Paris to stay at the chateau. It was years since he had been there; Véronique and I were quite blithe to think we should have a glimpse of the grand doings. And then, too, we should ask and obtain M. le Marquis' permission to our marriage. I appealed to the intendant to get my permission; he refused to trouble Monseigneur with such a trumery affair. That made me feel a shade of bitterness, but I resolved, so bold love makes one, to see M. de Foissac myself. One evening he came riding from the chasse alone. I went out toward him, uncovering my head and kneeling on one knee.

"What the devil do *you* want?" he said, not stopping his horse. He was small and sallow-faced, his fine features were shrunk with dissipation, and there were hollow circles round his dark eyes.

I told him as briefly as I could.

"Mordieu!" he said, with a contemptuous sneer, "what does a fellow like you want with marrying?"

"Monseigneur," I exclaimed, "we love each other."

"Corbleu!" he answered, with an evil smile; "you are getting lazy, you serfs, since you have time for that folly. What is she like, this girl you want to marry?"

"She is beautiful, Monseigneur," I said quickly.

"Ah, ha!" he laughed scornfully. "I must discover what the peasant idea of beauty is. I will see your forest nymph some day, and then, perhaps, unless she should be too good for you—we shall see," and with a laugh that made my blood turn to fire, he put spurs to his horse and rode away.

Then a sudden terror filled my mind. I dreaded lest he should see Véronique. Only two years ago the seigneur of the next estate had carried away little Fanchon, who had been going to marry my friend Arnaud, and had taken her with him to Paris. And this licentious young profligate with the evil laugh, should he see my Véronique. * * * I staggered against a tree, sick with sudden anguish lest something too horrible to think of should befall us two. Some days passed—I had bidden Véronique never stir from her mother's hut alone—we were together in the woods, she leaning on my shoulder, while my heart was full of heaviness. It was late in Autumn; the leaves were falling fast. Suddenly there was a sound of horses' feet, and the Marquis de Foissac came along at full gallop. At sight of us he drew rein. I doffed my cap; Véronique made her little graceful curtsey.

"Sangdieu!" he cried, "who is this young Venus?"

My heart sank as I tried to answer respectfully.

"It is Véronique, Monseigneur, the girl of whom I spoke to your lordship."

"Diantre!" he said, scowling till his dark brows almost met. "You want to marry this little beauty."

"With your permission, Monseigneur."

"Come here, my child," he said, beckoning Véronique.

She went forward tembling. I dared not interfere.

"And you—you would like to marry this clod?"

"Monseigneur, we love each other—Etienne and I," she answered, trembling, and with tears in her eyes.

"Sangdieu, little one, that is because you know nothing better. A beauty like you should have lace and satin, and have gentlemen for your lovers. Come here." And he took her under the chin and kissed her.

She uttered a cry. Like lightning I sprang upon him—lord as he was, serf though I was—I caught him by the throat. A sharp pang ran through my arm, I loosened my grasp, he had plunged his hunting-knife into me. At that moment a clear ringing voice cried "Marquis!" and he turned. I turned too, and saw a beautiful lady on horseback, in a green and gold riding dress. Her eyes flashed, there was a brilliant color in her checks, as she said—

"What! the chivalrous De Foissac making war on a girl and an unarmed man!"

The Marquis raised his hat; his insolent look was gone; he was all gentleness and courtesy.

"Madame, permit me to explain to you," he said.

"Ride on, Monsieur!" she exclaimed, imperiously. "I will follow you in a moment."

And with an evil scowl he obeyed her.

She rode up to me.

"My poor fellow, are you hurt?" she asked gently, seeing the blood ooze through my torn sleeve.

"It is nothing, Madame," I answered, hoarse with suppressed rage. But Véronique at sight of my blood burst into bitter tears.

"Do not cry, my poor child; bind it up with this," and the great lady gave to Véronique a handkerchief all of costly lace. Then she put some gold pieces toward me.

"No, Madame," I said firmly, drawing back, "gold does not heal injuries."

She looked at me a moment, and then replaced it.

"My girl," she whispered to Véronique, "come to the chateau at noon to-morrow, and ask for Mme. de St. Foy."

"Pardon, Madame," I cried, "it is impossible Véronique should go to the chateau."

"I pass you my word no evil shall befall her. You will come," she said again to Véronique, and Véronique curtsied. Then the beautiful lady rode off after the Marquis.

"Oh, my love, my darling!" I cried to Véronique, "my heart is heavy, a terrible presentiment comes across me that from this day thou and I will be parted."

"No, my Etienne," she answered tenderly, "nothing shall part thy Véronique from thee."

"My child, my love, my little bird!" I pleaded, "thou would not let fair promises tempt thee from the faithful heart that loves thee?"

"Never!" said the brave girl. "Sooner would I plunge a knife into my breast, or throw myself into the river that runs through the valley. Oh, Etienne! dost thou not yet know thy Véronique?"

The next day at noon she went to the chateau, and was taken at once to Mme. la Comtesse de Saint Foy. "Oh, Etienne!" she told me afterward, "I thought I had come suddenly into a palace of the fairies; the walls were hung with beautiful tapestry, all the furniture was of brocade, like the color of the sky, framed in white and gold. And there were beautiful vases of painted china, and so many looking-glasses, you could behold yourself almost wherever you turned. And the Countess, who is the most beautiful lady I ever saw, reclined in a great blue and golden chair, wrapped all in satin and lace, and on her beautiful hands, as she held her chocolate, I saw great white and red stones flashing like solid dew-drops. And in her lap, and curled on cushions at her feet were strange, beautiful little dogs, and behind her were two waiting-women who dressed her hair. I hardly dared come forward, my sabots made such a noise on the polished floor, but she beckoned me, and made a sign that they should go.

"Come here, my girl," she said. Oh, Etienne, in such a kind voice, not haughty or proud in the least. "Have no fear. Tell me, what is your name?"

"Véronique, Madame."

"And that fine, brave young man I saw last night, who is he?"

"Etienne, Madame."

"Your lover?"

"Yes, Madame."

"And are you fond of each other?"

"Oh, Madame, we have no thought in the world but of each other."

The lady sighed and looked so sad, Etienne.

"Tell me, child," she said, "would you rather work hard, and eat coarse fare with him, than wear fine clothes, and ride in a carriage, and live daintily with some one else?"

"Madame, I would sooner die a thousand deaths than be parted from Etienne!"

She sighed again, and murmured to herself, "These poor miserable ones have, after all, then, something that we do not possess."

"Madame," I ventured to say, "we are not miserable; if only Etienne and I could marry, we should be as happy as the day is long."

"Then, what are you waiting for, my child?"

"The permission of M. le Marquis."

"And will he not give it you?"

"Etienne asked him, Madame, some days ago, but he vouchsafed no answer. After last night, we fear, there is no hope," and the tears came into my eyes at the thought.

"Tell me, child, what made your Etienne spring upon the Marquis?"

"Madame," I answered, confused, "M. le Marquis kissed me."

"And was that so terrible?"

"Oh, Madame!" I exclaimed, unable to say more, and something in my face amused her, for she smiled.

"And if I obtained you permission to marry your Etienne, you would be quite happy?"

"Madame," I cried, "we would pray the good God to bless you every night and morning for the rest of our lives!"

The Countess smiled again.

"Ah, you would not think always as you do now, child; some day you would weary of each other."

I made no answer; I did not understand her, and, seeing that, she sighed.

"Go, child, and stand behind that screen, she said, pointing to the end of the room, "I will see what I can do for you." Then summoning one of her attendants, she whispered something to her, and began to toy with the little dogs as if she had forgotten all about me. The moments passed. I could see through the joints of the screen, which was painted with gay-plumaged birds, all that was in the room. I could even see out of the windows at the end of the blue, blue sky, and the dark pine woods that crowned the distant hills. Presently the door opened, and that cruel-looking, pale-faced Seigneur of Foissac entered. The beautiful Countess smiled; she did not seem terrified of him as I felt, hidden though I was from his sight; and he came eagerly forward, and, sinking on one hand, kissed her beautiful jeweled hand.

"Oh, Madame," he said, very softly—oh, Etienne! in such a different voice from what he spoke to us last night, thou wouldst not have believed him the same,—"have you relented of your rigor?"

She smiled, and patted him on the hand. I almost shivered to see her touch him so familiarly, she so beautiful, and he so shrunk and dark, with such a horrible look in his little wicked eyes; thou toldst me, Etienne, he was but a few years older than thou; he might almost be thy father. I could not help thinking if thou hadst been dressed in his satins and velvets and laces, with his jewelled sword and powdered hair, what a noble presence thine would have been; it made even something of him, small and dark and worn-looking as he is.

"All last night," he said, in a voice that seemed quite soft and pathetic, as if he really felt unhappy, "I never closed my eyes; your harsh words rang in my ears. Oh, Diane! if you only knew how I live alone for you, how every thought of my heart is filled with you, you would not be so cruel to me."

"And yet," replied Madame la Comtesse, scornfully, "your love does not prevent your kissing the first pretty peasant that comes along your path."

"A clumsy serf!" he said, disdainfully. "I wonder that the queen of a brilliant court should even deign to have seen her."

"Ah, de Foissac," she returned, "beauty flies as quickly to your fickle heart in the garb of a peasant as when it wears purple."

"Beauty, Madame, granted; but that poor gauche wretch, I could not even see one charm in her after looking at the divine face of Diane de St. Foy."

"Flatterer!" said the Countess, gaily, laying her hand on his arm, but I could not quite tell if she was pleased or scornful.

He kissed both her hands this time with rapture.

"Come, Marquis," she said, laughing, "I will put you to the test."

"Diane, you have only to speak."

"Prove to me you think nothing of that girl by writing me her permission to marry her lover. Here are pens and ink."

He seemed vexed, when he answered:

"My angel of beauty, why trouble yourself with these low wretches? They do not know love as we do."

"I think you are right," said Madame, with a tinge of bitterness. But he did not notice it.

"They have but a kind of instinct in common with the animals. Do not then, my queen, trouble your lovely head with their vulgar desires."

Etienne, I could not read her face when he uttered those words, but when she spoke again I could almost have fancied she was playing him false.

"Raoul," she said, "can you not see why I am anxious to remove the temptation of other women from you,—is there not always jealousy in love?"

"Diane!" he cried, passionately, "may I believe so much happiness—do you really love me?"

"Hush!" she said, "I will tell you when next we meet."

"When, ma belle reine?" he asked, impetuously.

"Perhaps this evening, in the long gallery."

"Diane, are you serious? you are not deceiving me?"

"I promise nothing until you have signed."

"Give me the pen!" he cried, eagerly. "I am ready to sign my soul to the devil!" And even while he spoke those terrible words, Etienne, he began to write fast, and my heart throbbed with joy at the thought of our coming happiness.

"There," he said, placing the paper in her lap.

She took it up and read, while my eager ears drank in the words.

"I give my consent to the marriage of Etienne and Véronique, surnames unknown.

"Signed, RAOUL DE FOISSAC."

"Oh!" she said, "but we must have the surnames to make it binding."

I almost stepped out of my hiding-place in my eagerness to tell our names.

"Never mind," she continued, "I charge myself to discover and fill in the surnames. Now, Raoul, you must go."

"And my reward?" he said, extending his arms.

"Hush!" she replied, holding up her finger. "St. Foy will be here in a moment to pay me his morning visit. To night."

He kissed her hand again, made a low reverence, and left the room, saying gaily, "To-night, my queen."

"What could she have meant, Etienne—who was St. Foy? Surely not her husband. She could have had no husband, or she would not have allowed the Marquis to kiss her hands and say those words of love to her."

"That is the way in the great world," I said bitterly, "fine ladies are never faithful to their husbands."

"Oh, Etienne!" cried my Véronique, opening her innocent blue eyes, "Is that true? Then I would rather wear rags, and eat black bread all my life, than the time should come when thou and I lost faith in each other."

"Then, she went on, "when M. de Foissac was gone out, the Countess called me, in her sweet voice, 'Véronique,' and I ran out."

"Tell me your names, my child, and I told her."

She took the pen and wrote them on the paper.

"There," she said, gently, handing it to me, 'and here is something to begin housekeeping with." It was this purse, Etienne.

"Oh, Madame!" I said, "pray do not give it me, we are indeed content with what we have.'

"Take it to please me," she said, softly. "God bless you, my child! Pray for me sometimes, you and your good Etienne; and when you kneel down night and morning to your God, thank him with heart and soul that with your beauty he has given you poverty, and put away temptation from you. Go, my child," and there were great tears in her eyes. Oh Etienne! for all she was so beautiful, so rich, living so daintily, I would not have changed places with her, not even if I had not known thee.

"Thou wert right to take the money, Véronique," I said; "it would have been ungrateful to refuse. But we will not spend it. See here, I will dig a deep hole and set a mark on it, and some day, when a neighbor is sick or in want, and we can help them, we will dig it up again." So Véronique and I buried the gold.

We should have been married at once, but her mother fell suddenly sick, and all my dear one's time was taken up in nursing her. I hardly ever saw her, except at night for a few minutes when I went to ask if I could help or get aught for her. And my mind was full of apprehension, for the Marquis and his grand party were still at the chateau holding revel. But, at last, I heard with joy that they had departed, and I thanked God fervently.

That same evening I went, after my work, to see Véronique and tell her the joyful news. When I was within a little distance of the cottage, but not yet able to see it for the trees, a sudden shriek came upon my ears; the voice of a woman, the voice of Véronique. For a moment horror rooted me to the earth, then I sprang forward like lightning. Another scream, stifled this time, and in the darkness I saw two men mounting their horses, and one held in his arms a struggling form. Before I could reach them they were gone, galloping away into the night. Something caught my foot and made me stumble; it was the kerchief from my darling's neck, and close beside it lay a dagger. I picked both from the ground and hid them in my breast; then I stood for a moment, while great drops of sweat, wrung from my agony, trickled down my face. In a moment, without thought, only guided by instinct, I fled away, with steps swift as the mountain goat, towards the chateau. I climbed the wall, I ran through the orange groves, along the terraced gardens to the house. I met no one; all seemed deserted, and I paused at last, breathless. I had run for nearly an hour without stopping. A great anguish crept over me. I felt my own utter powerlessness, and I sank on my knees and prayed to the Almighty God of Heaven to save her. Then I crept round the thrice-accursed place of infamy, looking for lights in the windows. I saw one gleaming through a grated window, about thirty feet from the ground, near to the tower, and then for the first time I remembered a story, heard long ago, of the wicked old Seigneur de Foissac, grandfather to the Marquis, who had at different times carried away two beautiful girls from the village and shut them up in a little stone room with an iron-barred window. I said to myself, "Véronique is there," but first I crept all round the chateau to see if there was any other window like that, but there was none. "Véronique is there," I said again, but how should I get to her? Then I ran about wildly looking to see if the gardeners had left a ladder or cord, or some means by which I could climb to look in at the window, but there was nothing. I returned in a frenzy of despair, I had wasted nearly another hour in the search. If even she was there, I could not save her; I could not get to her or carry her away; and, if they discovered me, they would shoot me like a dog. What recked I of death, if Véronique were lost to me? There was ivy clinging thick and strong to the stone walls, and a buttress projected through it; would the twisted leaves bear my weight? I thrust my hand into the stem and raised myself a little; yes, it would bear me. Hand over hand I climbed, clinging with the energy of desperation, catching now and then at the buttress with hands and feet until the blood ran down my arms; then, at last, with a superhuman effort, I reached the window and passed one hand through the bars. I stood comparatively safe, my feet resting on the ledge of the projecting wall. Then, my heart standing still, I peered in. Yes, Véronique was there, cowering down in a chair of crimson damask, weeping bitterly. Her white shoulders were bare, her boddice torn, all unbound her golden hair, and there were no shoes on her little feet. Opposite her there stood a woman of middle age, holding in one hand a long robe of satin and silver lace, and in the other she dangled a collar of gems before Véronique's eyes.

"Come, foolish child," I heard her say in loud, impatient terms, "cease crying, and see these beautiful things M. le Marquis sends you. Tears, forsooth! you should be proud that such a fine gentleman as Monseigneur deigns to notice you."

But Véronique continued to rock herself to and fro, weeping bitterly all the while.

"Peste!" cried the woman angrily, "you are an obstinate fool." And she threw the dress over a chair, and taking the jewels, she went away.

I tapped the window softly. Véronique, buried in her grief, heard me not. Again I tapped, this time louder. She started, and looked toward the window. Then she uttered a little cry of terror as she saw my face pressed against the pane. I beckoned her. She came and opened the little casement.

"Etienne, is it thou? Oh, my love, save me!"

"Save thee?" I groaned bitterly. "Show me how? I cannot get to thee. If I tore my hands off, they would not stir these bars; if I could get them out, this window is thirty feet from the ground. Oh, Véronique, how shall I save thee? Can I enter through the house?"

"Alas! Etienne, it is full of servants. Oh, God! Heavenly Father, aid us!"

"Listen, Véronique," I said, hoarsely. "See, child, here is a dagger," and I drew it from my breast; "if needs be, promise me thou wilt plunge it in his breast."

"Oh, Etienne!" and she sank back affrighted. "Wouldst thou make thy Véronique a murderess?"

"The good God will pardon thee," I cried in an agony. "Child, thou must!"

"Hist!" she cried, suddenly. "I hear steps." And she seized the dagger from me, and hiding it in her bosom, ran back to the chair.

The door opened, and the Marquis entered. A smile was on his dark, evil face.

"Ah! pretty one," he said, in his softest voice, "thy tears have ceased at last. Pardieu! thou art beautiful enough in thy own coarse rags, but hast thou no curiosity to see thyself in the robes that grand ladies wear?"

Véronique fell on her knees.

"Pity, Monseigneur, pity!" she cried with streaming eyes.

"What dost thou fear, child?" he said, kindly. "No harm shall reach thee here, pretty one. I would but transplant so much beauty to a fitter sphere. Come, reassure thyself."

"Monseigneur, I am content here. I mind not rags and poverty, so that I have but Etiennne."

"Sangdieu!" exclaimed the Marquis, frowning, "you are unreasonable, little one; you want the only thing you cannot have. Come, rise from the cold floor, and put slippers on those little feet that are beautiful enough to drive the court ladies wild with envy. Your Etienne is but a clumsy serf; you will soon forget him when you learn to love a gentleman."

"Monseigneur, I love Etienne with all my heart; I shall never love another," cried my Véronique, in a voice broken by sobs.

He went toward her, and laid a hand on her beautiful shoulder. Oh, God! and I stood there helpless, like some caged wild beast!

"Another word of your Etienne," he said fiercely, "and I will have him shot down like a dog. Dry these tears, little fool; I am weary of them."

"Oh, all powerful God, protect me!" cried Véronique, raising her hands to heaven.

The Marquis gave a low, mocking laugh. "Dost thou believe in a God?" he sneered. "Nay, little fool, there is *no* God, *no* hereafter. Taste the sweets of this life; when it is finished thou wilt sleep sound, and never wake again. Pray, if it consoles thee; weary thy God with prayers an' thou wilt, and see if he can save thee from Raoul de Foissac."

"Bad, wicked man!" cried Véronique, starting back; "some day you will see if there is a God to punish your cruelty and sin. Beware!" And she snatched the dagger from her breast and pointed it towards him.

He recoiled, uttering an evil laugh.

"Sangdieu! what a little fury!" and he went toward her.

Breathless I pressed my face toward the window. I saw the gleaming blade turn in the air, and then I saw Véronique plunge the steel into her white bosom, and the crimson blood spurt forth!

Mother of God!

My brain reeled; I fell crushing headlong through the ivy, and then I forgot everything.

I know not how many hours passed before I awoke again; the stars were still shining in the vault of heaven when I came back, stunned, confused, to a recollection of the past. Was it some hideous nightmare? No! I lay tangled in the ivy that had broke my fall and that I had torn down with me. All my limbs ached; but oh, what was that to the throbbing anguish of my heart! Was Véronique dead? I must know that, at least. I crawled from under the ivy, and looked up. Nay, even if I had possessed the strength, the means were gone—there was nothing left to cling to, my fall had brought down my ladder with it. I turned sick, and swooned again. I was roused by something sharp striking me in the hand. Oh, God! it was the dagger I had given Véronique, and there was the stains of her blood upon it. Voices sounded above me.

"There," said a woman's voice, "I have thrown out the horrid knife. Poor little fool!"

"How beautiful the poor child looks dead," said another, more pitiful one. (Mother of Christ! then she *was* dead.) "I would not have M. le Marquis' conscience to-night for all his riches and grandeur."

"Bah!" retorted the other; "he is off to Paris already; in three days the memory will trouble him no more. And he was not so much to blame; he thought to do the girl a kindness in making a fine lady of her; how could he tell she would run a dagger into herself?" And then the casement closed.

I hid the dagger in my breast and crawled away. When I reached home it was broad daylight. For three days and nights I was insensible, and on the fourth I woke and found myself on my pallet, with a crust of bread beside me and a cup of water the compassionate neighbors had placed there for me. I tried to rise, but fell back; it was many days before I went to my work again. The neighbors came curiously and pitifully about me, but they forbore to question me; perhaps something in my face frightened them. I asked nothing; I never mentioned the name of Véronique; the only one to whom I would have uttered it was her mother, and she was dead, had died on the night when her child was torn from her. Only one thought haunted me continually—was there a God? Was there a God, a righteous God, who looked down from Heaven and permitted this iniquity, this wretchedness? And after a while I said, "Yes, there is a God, and he will avenge." One prayer alone crossed my lips; I wearied Heaven with it night and day—"Oh, righteous God, avenge me!"

Twenty-five years passed; still my thirst for vengeance was as great, as bitter. I had not forgotten, no, not more than that morning when I awoke from my long trance, and every time when I beheld the misery, and oppression, and anguish around me, I cried more fervently still, "Oh God, avenge us!" I was old and gray, my back was bent, though my years numbered but two score and five. I hardly ever spoke; they called me *Le Muet*, and children ran away frightened from me.

Then whispers came to us, whispers of discontent in Paris, then something more than discontent. A man called Camille Desmoulins, crying "To arms! Deliverance from our oppressors!" had headed the people, and marched through the town, green cockades flying, staves and axes in their hands. Later, the bakers and wine merchants' shops were closed, and the multitude of mad Paris, with the tricolor this time, thronged the Hotel de Ville and the public streets; the houses were broken into, the prisoners set free. Then I said to myself, "It is coming;" and I left my home, and set off for Paris. Never once in all those twenty-five years had the Marquis de Foissac returned to the chateau, but still I said to myself, "Though it tarry, yet will God give me my vengeance before I die."

I got to Paris footsore, weary from my march, but my heart was strong; and then my life began; fever filled me, and I knew fatigue no more. *My* hands helped to make the barricades; my voice joined in the shout, "*Victoire, la Bastille est prise!*" I was in the surging crowd when the Queen stood on the balcony with her children, and for a moment my heart softened, a moment only, and then my thirst for revenge came back stronger, more furious, than ever. I went to Versailles with the mob, clamoring for bread. I helped to drag the haughty aristocrats from their chariots, and make them walk with their fine shoes through the dirt, hooted and pelted. I led the terrible crowd of men and women, thirsting for blood as I thirsted, to the Hotel Foissac, in the Faubourg St. Germain. The Marquis had fled with his wife and child. A rage of disappointment filled my heart, but yet I said, "My time will come." I tore down his tapestries, I broke to pieces his beautiful Sevres, his costly furniture; emptied the wine in his cellars, and left the house a miserable wreck. Then I took my way from Paris back to the fair South. Among the pillaging slaying parties I met on the road, many whose faces I knew stopped me and bade me join them, but I went on, on to my vengeance; I knew it waited for me now. When I was within seven miles of my native place, I came on a horde of men and women, shouting, screaming, with red caps upon their heads, brandishing axes, knives, even scythes and reaping-hooks. Then I went to the market-place, crying, "Citizens, listen to me!" There was a silence, and then—then for the first time in my life I opened my lips to tell the story of Véronique. While I spoke you might have heard a pin drop; then, when my recital was finished, it was answered with a low, hoarse murmur.

"Vengeance!" I cried; "vengeance—a righteous God leads us on to vengeance. Follow me."

"Vengeance!" they echoed. "Lead on citizen!" and with fury in their eyes and hearts, they followed me. We rushed on through the village, through the woods, new crowds joining us constantly till our number was increased to hundreds. We reached the chateau; there were a few lights here and there, which were extinguished when the inmates heard us approach. No answer came to our demand for admittance; the door was barricaded, and defied our efforts. Then I led the way round through the gardens to the back entrance, and there we forced our way in. My companions swarmed through the fine apartments and the kitchens, I alone rushed on to seek my vengeance. I ran through the rooms—at last I came to one, the door of which refused my efforts. "Follow me!" I shouted, and at my voice several of the mob I led came rushing.

"Break me in the door!" I cried, and after some resistance it fell crashing inwards. For a second I staggered. Great Heaven! It was the room in which Véronique was murdered. The remembrance goaded me to madness. There by the window stood the Marquis, whom for nearly twenty-six years my eyes had not beheld—an old man now, still with his fine features and evil-looking eyes. In a corner cowered a woman, still young, and a girl. As the door went crashing in, and he saw the furious faces behind it, he turned and leveled a pistol at the girl. It missed fire; in a moment I sprang upon him and pinioned his arms. He tried to free himself, others surrounded him, and some rushed upon the women.

"Back," I thundered; "you are under my orders. Take the man and the woman; do them no harm until I come to you, and leave the girl to me." They obeyed.

"Your lives for his if he escape, or you kill him till I come to you." I know not what effect I had on those savage natures, but they obeyed me like children.

"Do what you will with me," shrieked the Marquis; "murder me, torture me, but spare that innocent child." They forced him and the Marquis away.

I went up to the cowering girl, my heart filled with relentless fury. She was beautiful; her long fair hair unbound, her blue eyes full of terror.

Slowly I drew from my breast the dagger which had been hidden there for six-and-twenty years unused.

"Plunge that in your heart," I said, grasping her arm.

"Mercy!" she faltered, "mercy!"

"Such mercy as your father showed Véronique."

"Oh, Monsieur!" she gasped, "I know not even who was Véronique. If I have done you any wrong, have mercy upon me."

There came upon us a burst of fiendish yells.

"Come!" I cried, not one grain of pity in my breast; "will you stab yourself, or will you wait until these hell-dogs come upon you."

"Oh save! save me!" she implored in her agony.

"I save you when I stood by and saw Véronique die!"

The horrid noise came nearer.

"Hark!" I hissed in her ear, "do you still delay? If they enter here it will be too late"

She looked at me frozen with terror, then with a great sob of anguish she took the dagger from my hand while I watched her with greedy eyes. The voices and steps were close at hand. With a convulsive cry she plunged the steel into her heart, and fell to the floor. Then a wild exultation filled me. "Bring hither the Marquis," I shouted, and they dragged him back to my presence.

"Look," I said, pointing to the lifeless form from which the blood dripped slowly; "look, Marquis de Foissac."

He stood like one turned to stone.

"Do you remember how, twenty-six years ago, Véronique pleaded to you in vain?" He started and glanced at me. "Yes," I said, "I am Etienne. I have waited all these long years for my vengeance, praying God every day, every night for it; at last my prayer has been granted. To-night your child has died by her own hand as Véronique died through you. The blood of both is on this dagger."

The Marquis threw up his hands and fell forward.

"Now," I cried, spurning him with my foot, as I turned to the silent crowd, "do as you list with him," and I sprang through them and away down the stairs and into the air, my brain reeling with triumph.

AN INVOCATION.

I.

BEFORE THE SHRINE.

What and whence this life of ours?
  Is it Life, and Death at last?
  Or a dream that binds us fast
In the heavy midnight hours?—
  Shadow of a vanished day,
  Or a coming, gone astray
In the sleep of the High Powers?
  Great Ones!—surely, such ye be,
  Hear, and hearing, answer me.
  Answer me, O answer me!

  [*Wide their lips were, and their eyes,*
  That benignant looked, and wise;
  But, false or true, no answer fell;
  Silent was the Oracle.]

BEFORE THE STATUE OF ISIS.

And this dread thing which men call Death?
  Like but longer than all Sleep,—
  Shrouded eyes, that fail to weep,—
Lips that kiss not, without breath,—
  Feet that run no more to ill,—
  Hands that nor caress, nor kill!
  Tell me—Is it something done?
  Or, sadder, something more begun?
Give me what the Goddess saith,
Supreme over Life and Death.
Life and Death, O Life and Death!

  [*Mighty did the Mother stand,*
  With her foot on sea and land,—
  Brow uplifted to the skies,
  With their secret in her eyes.
  What she saw and said that day,
  None of her pale priests could say:
  They lay like dead men. If there fell
  Answer from her lips, 'twas well:
  But what it was no tongue could tell.]

—*R. H. Stoddard, in Putnam's for February.*

SOMETHING NEW FROM THE MOON.—There is some talk just now in the scientific world here about a strange observation made at Aden during the total eclipse of Aug. 18 last. It appears that M. DE CRETY, the observer, though prevented by the state of the weather from seeing the protuberances of the sun, discovered three on the moon, which no one ever dreamt of. They were of a triangular shape, and attached to the moon's limb by their bases. They are further described as being fainter than the body of our satellite, and resembling mountains tipped with sunlight, or else masses of molten metal. They stood very nearly in contact with each other, occupying about the tenth part of the moon's circumference, their altitude being about the twentieth part of the lunar diameter. The protuberance in the middle diminished in height toward the end of the eclipse, the phenomenon having become visible soon after the totality had ceased. This extraordinary observation was pooh-poohed at the time, and set down for an optical illusion; but after a lapse of three months and a half Dr. MONTUCCI has suggested to the Academy of Science that there might be something in it after all; and if so, that it would turn out to be one of the most wonderful on record. Answering various objections which have been made, he reasons thus: It is true that M. DE CRETY is the only one who witnessed the phenomenon, but he was also the only one whose eyes were fresh, he having been precluded from fatiguing them by the clouds which screened the eclipse from view until after the totality. Moreover, the other observers, as soon as they had ascertained all they wanted about the protuberances, became careless, and did not watch the emersion with the same care that they had bestowed upon the immersion. Hence it may easily be conceived that they overlooked faint lunar protuberances they did not expect. This being conceded, the phenomenon itself may be explained by the occurrence of a volcanic eruption on the posterior hemisphere of the moon, which we never can see. The smoke or ashes ejected from lunar volcanoes would rise to an enormous height, owing to the extreme tenuity of the moon's atmosphere, which, therefore, could offer but very slight resistance; for the same and other reasons of a mechanical nature, the columns of eruptive matter would be lancet-shaped, and not have the form of a mushroom, as is the case in terrestrial eruptions. The observer may, therefore, just have seen the tops of three such columns issuing from craters concealed from view. At a distance of five degrees from the lunar border a crater 18,000 feet high would be out of sight, and just grazed by the visual ray. In this case the three craters are supposed to have been close together, and connected with each other. If this explanation be correct, we possess in M. DE CRETY's observation the first tidings of a world we shall never see.—*Paris Correspondence of the London Times.*

GARIBALDI'S NOVEL.—It is reported that GARIBALDI's novel will soon be published. It is already written, but the publication has been delayed, in order that it may appear at the same time in the English, French and German languages. The title has been differently announced as "*Clelia*" and "*Roma militante*," but the latter probably belongs to a separate work, an account of the late attempt, which failed at Mentana. The object of the novel is to exhibit the corruption of the Roman priesthood. Those who have read the manuscript hint that the style is ardent and eloquent almost to the sensational pitch; but there are passages of great power, but a general went of balance and proportion in the arrangement and action of the characters.—*Putnam's for February.*

A NOVEL BIOGRAPHY.—Now, look here; suppose we were to have biography written after the fashion of novels, it would be something of this kind: I will give you the life of a distinguished Jones. It will not take long. Silence! The biography commences. As a boy, Jones was much like other boys. He was good at ring-taw, bad at Greek grammar, and he abominated those truly abominable things called decimal fractions. With that vivacity of expression and that sincerity of feeling which in after-life were always conspicuous in him, he one day, when quite a boy, observed to his friend Master Smith that HOMER was "a regular beast," and he wished "the beggar" had never been born. As a youth he was much like other youths. He was justly proud of his peg-top trousers; thought the governor a good fellow, but rather slow; spoke his native language with a laboured incertitude which was the fashion among the gilded youth of the period; and he used the word "awful" on all occasions, informing those that cared to hear that Smith (observe how true he is in his friendships) was awfully jolly, while Robinson was awfully green. At this period of his life, his opinions did not admit of any nice difference of color. His black was the blackest of blacks; his white the whitest of whites; and he always thought, and generally said, a fellow was a fool who did not see things exactly as he saw them. That nice appreciation of character which had enabled him to describe so tersely and so faithfully the nature of old HOMER was extended now to sundry other personages, and embraced ARISTOTLE, TACITUS, JOHN MILL, SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, PALEY and COLENSO. It is but justice to Jones to conjecture that he had already perceived a want of orthodoxy in that last-named personage, although his depreciatory remarks upon that divine chiefly applied to him as an author of certain arithmetical and algebraical works. When Jones arrived at the age of 23, he was seized with a fever, not uncommon at that age, called the *Febris amantium*. Then come 173 pages, in which there is nothing but a minute description of the symptoms and progress of the disease. We are spared none of the details. The only thing that in the least degree relieves this painfully medical description is that another person, in the next street, of the other sex, is smitten at the same time with the disease, and the symptoms of the patients are frequently contrasted. At last they both get over the disease by means of a potent medicine found very efficacious in such complaints, and called marriage. Then come a few sentences like the following: He was a great lawyer, and therefore naturally—indeed, I may say inevitably—a great, good and humane man. His study of the law, the greatest of all studies, had opened his mind for the reception of all arts, sciences and literatures, including poetry, political economy, metaphysics, theology, and the science of book-keeping by double entry. That the human race has advanced to its present pitch of comfort and civilization; that our streets are rendered beautiful by lovely works of art in the shape of statues, fountains and columns; that smoke is banished from our towns; and that war is a thing unknown among the European family of nations—are benefits greatly owing to the labors of this incomparable man.—*End of the Biography.* Now, a dull, prosaic person such as I am would like to hear a few details about the manner in which the incomparable Jones accomplished these great objects. But Lady Ellesmere maintains that the fever was the only interesting thing in his life, and would not have a page omitted from that part of the biography.—*Realmah.*

BASHIKOUAY ANTS.—Of all the ants which inhabit the regions I have explored, the most dreaded of all is the bashikouay; it is very abundant, and the most voracious creature I have ever met. It is the dread of all living animals, from the elephant and the leopard down to the smallest insect. No wonder that the animal and the insect world flies before them! And now I am going to say a good deal of what I know about them. If I should tell you all, the account would appear so incredible that perhaps you would say it must be untrue; but I write this book to instruct you, and to show you that the ways of nature are wonderful. These bashikouay, so far as I have been able to observe, do not build a nest or house of any kind; they wander throughout the year, and seem never to have any rest. They are on the march day and night. I never saw them carry anything away; they devour everything on the spot. It is their habit to march through the forests in a long, regular line, just as soldiers would do, and with quite as much order and regularity. The line is about two inches broad, and must be often several miles in length. All along the line are large ants, who act as officers, standing outside the ranks, and keeping this singular army in order. These officers stand generally with their heads facing their subordinates. They remain thus until their squads have passed, and then join them, while others take their place. The number of a large army is so great that I should not even dare to enter into a calculation. I have seen one continual line passing at good speed a particular place for twelve hours. It was sunrise when I saw them, and it was only a little before sunset that their numbers began to diminish. An hour before the end of the column came it was not so compact, and I could see that these were the stragglers, and many of these stragglers also seemed to be of smaller size: they were evidently tired. When I saw them in the morning I did not know how long since this vast army of bashikouay had begun their march. This was the largest column I ever saw. You may imagine how many millions on millions there must have been included in this column. I have seen much smaller columns on the march, but it generally required several hours for them to pass. Strange as it may seem, these ants cannot bear the heat of the sun; hence they could not be found in a country where the forests are scarce. If they come to a place where there are no trees to shelter them from the sun, they immediately build underground tunnels, through which the whole army passes in column to the forest beyond. These tunnels are four or five feet under ground, and are only used during the heat of the day. I have noticed that these open spaces are often passed by them during the night to the forest beyond. When they get hungry the long file spreads and scatters itself through the forest in a front line. How the order reaches from one extremity of the line to the other almost at the same time I cannot tell. Then they attack and devour all that comes within their reach with a fury and voracity which is quite astonishing. As I have said, the elephant and gorilla fly before this attack; the leopard disappears from his den; the black men run away for their lives; for who would dare to stand still before such an army? In a very short time any adversary would be overpowered; and I am sure that in about two or three hours nothing would be left of the opposition. Antelopes which I have killed have been stripped of every bit of flesh in that time. At times, when they have spread themselves, they do not advance with rapidity, but seem to go in a rambling sort of a way.—*Du Chaillu.*

THE PROGRESSIVE WOMAN.—Eliza is almost past the age for marriage. There is a strong inbred truth in the girl that has hindered her from marrying for a settlement. There are two or three servants employed in the house, so that she has no work to do beyond making her own dresses and hats. Her father is an old, gray-headed man, who has reached that age when he should have time to take breath, after his long life's work, before he goes hence and is seen no more. But he has not time; he works harder than ever. There are two girls besides Eliza and Nelly, and they must be dressed and maintained in a certain style, to make suitable marriages. He goes early to work and comes back late, feeble and anxious, while they are stitching at the old dresses and hats, to make them look like new ones (for they help him all they can) and then go out to dance the German, or make that husband-market in any other customary way. But they do no more than this, for fear of losing caste, though there is not one of them who has not a stronger brain and sounder body than either father or brother. Some day the old man will die, on whom they have been content to rest this heavy weight till the last. There is an insurance on his life of a few thousand dollars; and on that, I suppose, they will eke out an anxious, scanty living, half-starving indoors to keep up the miserable show of gentility, cherishing every lingering, poor remnant of beauty, in the hope of making even yet that approved disposition of themselves, balked at every turn by the want of a few dollars, their natural tastes stifled and ungratified, their natural power left unused to gnaw and torture them within to the end.

But with Eliza's progressive ideas, she cannot be cowed by the fear of losing caste? Not altogether; her difficulty is of another kind. She is what is called a capable woman—shrewd, quick-sighted, cool and prompt in action, thoroughly fitted for trade; if she had been born a boy, she would, by this time, have made for herself a steady-growing business, and had been known in the stock market as a live man. But she has the mania of all intelligent girls for becoming a teacher of the public. She writes poems, sapped out of EMERSON and WALT WHITMAN; argues for suffrage in season and out, giving weak dilutions of Mrs. DALL's powerful, downright logic. She is in doubt whether to begin lecturing, or to go on the stage and restore the legitimate drama. But to open a bookstore, or to learn the fur business as a clerk!

As an almost invariable rule, the young woman, nowadays, who feels within herself a hunger for some other work than that of her hands, believes herself qualified, by right of that hunger, for the very highest work. She must leap into the pulpit or the rostrum, or not leap at all—forgetting the innumerable trades, head-and-hand crafts that lie beneath, in which the majority of men find ample fields for all their observation, skill and ingenuity. She forgets that the spirit of God filled Bezaleel to enable him to devise cunning works in gold and silver and brass, as much as it did Aaron, who spoke well for Him. She is dazzled by the stately journey of such a life as LUCRETIA MOTT's, and the great triumph that came to close that work to which she was called, and does not understand that they only labor worthily who confine themselves to labor for which they are qualified, whether it be that of freeing a people or of blacking boots.—*Putnam for February.*

AMERICAN SERVANTS.—One pregnant advantage that the English have is that their servants are their own countryfolk. A native born American servant is almost an impossibility. In old times we used to find them in some of the Eastern States, but they were chiefly farmers' daughters sent out as "helps" to neighbors, in order that they might learn housekeeping, and so fit themselves for becoming industrious wifes. This is the reason why they were called "helps," and not servants; for being of the same social rank as their employers, there was nothing servile in their occupations. Naturally, the same term came in time to be applied to all servants; but it is now very seldom used. The servants in America, then, are all foreigners—Irish in the East, Germans in the West. English and Scotch servants are more scarce, and always sure of commanding better places and higher wages. Germans are preferred to the Irish, because they know more about domestic duties, and are generally neater in their appearance. They have, however, propensities for lager-beer, lovers, and waltzing at late balls, which test the temper of the most patient mistress very severely. The Irish go from the emigrant ships to the "intelligence offices," or servants' agencies; and often they have places—that is to say, are hired—next day after they leave shipboard. Poor girls! The wonder is, not that they know so little, but that they learn so quickly. Coming from homes destitute of every comfort—from straw-thatched cabins, where the only housekeeping consists in piling peat upon the fire—from hovels where all the meals are cooked in the same pot, and gaunt poverty casts its curse upon the scanty fare—they are transferred in a moment from the horrors of the steerage to what seem to them palaces, and are transformed in a twinkling from emigrants to "culinary *artistes*," or "first-class general servants." They have never had any money before, but they are too shrewd to squander their large wages. With a generosity to which one cannot do too ample justice, their first thoughts are for their poor relatives in Ireland; their first savings are sent to bring these wretched sufferers to the promised land. These Irish servant-girls, whose devotion to their religion shames many a Christian in higher stations, subscribe immense sums of money for the Roman Catholic Church, for the support of priests and for charity. They have always a trifle left, too, for Fenianism or any other "ism" that assumes the garb of the champion of old Ireland. Thinking of all their devotion and their patriotism and their sacrifices, their faults appear trivial; but they have most vexatious faults. They soon learn their independence; their self-respect takes the form of unbridled insolence; they are, almost without exception, virtuous while in service, but they are very fond of drink; they assume unservantlike finery, despise those caps which English maids wear so jauntily, and make frequent drafts upon their mistresses' wardrobes. Cousins are always coming to see them; and as every Irishman is their cousin, a thief or a burglar often turns up in a well-regulated household. Funerals are their delight; and as some Irish friend is always dying, and as they are invited to every wake, a considerable portion of their time is devoted to the dead rather than to the living. They domineer over the real mistress of the house, order her out of the kitchen, and give her the full benefit of a temper spoiled by early brutality. They reserve all their affection for their own country people, and never have the slightest attachment to the families with whom they live. Regarded philosophically, they are excellent patriots; but regarded practically, they are very bad servants, in every way inferior to those of England and Europe.—*English Photographs, by an American, in Tinsley's Magazine.*

AN ORIENTAL TALLEYRAND.—FUAD PASHA has left Florence for Nice. He has seen a good many persons during his stay here. Some of his old acquaintances who knew him at Constantinople, or on his various missions, have been admitted to cheer the invalid by their conversation, or to play with him at chess. Even while suffering from a complication of painful maladies, he has maintained his reputation as the most gallant and witty of modern Turks. A man who has been before the public for a quarter of a century is apt to be thought older than he really is. FUAD dates from 1814, and if he recovers from his present illness, we may again see him playing a prominent part in Eastern affairs. Many remember the days of his first successes, when he was the favorite of the Porte in all missions for which a man with the qualities of a courtier was desirable. A perfect master of French, the son of a celebrated poet, and himself a man of letters, there was nothing about him of the old Turk. As first Secretary in London in 1840, he attracted notice as a rising diplomatist. At the courts of the youthful sovereign DONNA MARIA of Portugal and ISABELLA of Spain, his successes were numerous and great. One of his witty replies was in everybody's mouth at the time. Her Majesty had received from the Sultan a present of a diamond necklace, part of which she had converted into ear-rings, and she pointed out to FUAD EFFENDI the transformation his master's gift had undergone, and the brilliants that sparkled in her royal ears. "My master, the Sultan," replied the ready Ambassador, "*sera trop heureux d'apprendre que votre Majesté daigne prêter l'oreille à ce qui vient de lui.*" No wonder if the crowned heads to whom he was deputed gladly showered their honors on the Oriental Talleyrand. He is laden with grand crosses, some of which, such as the Order of Isabella the Catholic, that of the Saviour, and of those of St. Anne of Russia and St. Maurice of Sardinia, may wonder to find themselves adorning a Mussulman breast. But FUAD is too much a man of the world to be intolerant, or to refuse a welcome to Christian emblems when they present themselves in the form of decorations. Since his arrival in Florence, where every attention has been shown him by his friend and host, the Turkish Minister, FUAD's health has improved, so much so that it was thought he might remain here longer. But it appears that his ordinary physician, an Armenian, who accompanies him, feels bound to carry out the directions of the medical council that sat at Constantinople before his departure thence. That learned conclave was of opinion that he ought not to pass the Winter in Italy as now constituted. Ten years ago he might have done so, but Nice is now in France. It is the place that has been selected as the most suitable Winter residence for the invalided diplomatist.—*Florence Correspondence of the London Times.*

MOSES.—At the recent Convention of Philologists at Wurzburg Dr. LAUTH, of Munich, read a paper upon some discoveries which he had made in translating Egyptian papyrus-rolls—an account of a personage whom he believed to be Moses. He finds, for instance, that the writer, Hui, accuses a person of some consequence, whose name is Mesu, of having taken a sea bath, eaten fish and done other acts forbidden to the priesthood. It is further related that Mesu had made a secret journey to Syria; that he had studied in On, (Heliopolis,) and had commanded five thousand men during a military campaign, but that he was too much given to say new things upon religious matters. He is described as handsome, and of irascible temperament, and given to the society of women. In addition to his name of Mesu, which means "child," he has another which may be translated "basket of rushes." The date of the report is the fifty-second year of Rameses, corresponding to 1525 B. C.—*Putnam's for February.*

COUNT BISMARCK'S POMERANIAN ESTATE.—A letter from Stettin gives the following account of Count BISMARCK and his estate at Pomerania:

"No one thought anything about that country before the Chancellor in 1867 bought his property there. At present the melancholy steppes which border the Baltic are well frequented, and Vertzin is now spoken of as Sans Souci was formerly. The railway from this town to Kœslin ought certainly to burn tapers in honor of Count DE BISMARCK. His residence is simply a grand seignorial mansion, large and comfortable, but without any architectural style, the ideal of the dwelling of one who is half countryman and half townsman. In front is a garden laid out with great regularity; and further on is a large park, which is well stocked with game. The Count frequently invites the neighbors to hunting parties, at one of which he had that fall last Autumn which might have proved fatal to Prussia. The sea is about fifteen miles off, and during Winter the north wind must be particularly keen there. You will be astonished to learn that the proprietor of this domain is engaged in numerous commercial pursuits. The Minister of His Prussian Majesty sells wool, manufactures tiles and bricks, and distils brandy. His sheep-walks are renowned, and the proceeds of the shearing are sought for far and near. One of these days you will hear that he is making paper, as he has entered into partnership with one of the principal men of Kœslin, M. BEHREND, to establish a factory where this article will be produced by a new process. I believe that the firm, BISMARCK & BEHREND, is going to make their produce from bark. The vast woods of Vartzin, Wussow, Chomitz and Charlottenthal will furnish the raw material in abundance. Formerly, the first-named place had a manufacturing reputation, as large glass works were established there, but they are now abandoned. The Count is without doubt a country squire, but he is one who possesses genius. In him there is something of the peasant with his rude cunning, but also his indomitable energy. There is in him something of the Norseman, which is the antipodes of the German whom we have hitherto known, almost a contradiction. M. DE BISMARCK has simply transferred to politics the proceedings, manners and principles, which he and his colleagues, the landowners of Brandenburg and Pomerania, apply in matters of domestic and rural economy. He treats the Prussians and Germans as he treats his peasants, if we may so describe the colonists of these countries."

BEER IN BARRACKS.—Breakfast is not an institution in any great acceptation in a cavalry regiment on Christmas morning. When the stable hour is over, a great many of the troopers do not immediately reappear in the barrack-room. Indeed, they do not turn up until long after the coffee is cold; and, when they do return, there is a certain something about them which, to the experienced observer, demonstrates the fact that, if they have been thirsty, they have not been quenching their drought at the pump. It is a standing puzzle to the uninitiated where the soldier in barracks contrives to obtain drink of a morning. The canteen is rigorously closed. No one is allowed to go out of barracks, and no drink is allowed to come in. A teetotaller's meeting hall could not appear more rigidly devoid of opportunities for indulgence than does a barrack during the morning. Yet I will venture to say if you go into any barrack in the three Kingdoms, accost any soldier who is not a raw recruit, and offer to pay for a pot of beer, that you will have an instant opportunity afforded you of putting your free-handed design into execution any time after 7 A. M. I don't think it would be exactly grateful in me to "split" upon the spots where a drop can be obtained in season; many a time has my parched throat been thankful for the cooling, surreptitious draught, and I refuse to turn upon a benefactor in a dirty way. Therefore, suffice it to say that many a bold dragoon, when he reënters the barrack-room to get ready for a church-parade, has a wateriness about the eye, and a knottiness in the tongue, which tell of something stronger than the matutinal coffee. Indeed, when the trumpet sounds which calls the regiment to assemble on the parade-ground, there is a dire misgiving in the mind of many a stalwart fellow, who is conscious that his face, as well as his speech, "bewrayeth him." But the lynx-eyed men in authority, who another time would be down on a stagger like a card player on the odd trick, and read a flushed face as a passport to the guard-room, are generally blind this morning; and, so long as a man possesses the capacity of looking moderately straight to his own front, and of going right about without a flagrant lurch, he is not looked at in a critical spirit on the Christmas church parade. And so the regiment marches off to church, the band playing merrily in its front. I much fear there is no very abiding sense in the bosoms of the majority of the sacred errand on which they are bound.—*St. Pauls for January.*

AN ACORN.

From All the Year Round.

Within this little shell doth lie
A wonder of the earth and sky;
Grasped in the hollow of my hand,
But more than I can understand.

A germ, a life, a million lives,
If this small life but lives and thrives,
And draws from earth, and air, and sun,
The endings in this husk begun.

A few years hence, a noble tree,
If time and circumstance agree:
'Twill shelter in the noon-day shade
The browsing cattle of the glade.

'Twill harbor in its arching boughs
The ringdove and its tender spouse,
The bright-eyed squirrel, acorn fed,
The dormouse in its wintry bed.

Its stalwart arm and giant girth,
Felled by the woodman's stroke to earth,
May build for kings their regal thrones,
Or coffins to inclose their bones.

And looking further down the groove,
Where Time's great wheels forever move,
We may behold, all sprung from this,
A woodland in the wilderness.

A forest filled with stately trees,
To rustle in the Summer breeze,
Or moan with melancholy song,
When wintry winds blow loud and strong.

And;—would the hope might be fulfilled!
A forest large enough to build,
When war's last shattered flag is furled,
The peaceful navies of the world.

Such possibilities their lie,
In this young nursling of the sky!
We know; but cannot understand;
Acorns ourselves in God's right hand!

How the French Fatten their Poultry.—Any of our countrymen who, from rheumatic gout or any other ailment, may be sent to Vichy, would do well, as soon as they have sufficiently recovered the use of their legs, to pay a visit to the Villa Belvidere, where a very singular mode of fattening poultry has for some time been successfully pursued. A large circular building, admirably ventilated, and with the light partially excluded, is fitted up with circular cages, in tiers rotating on a central axis, and capable of being elevated, depressed or rotated, which are so arranged that each bird has as it were a separate stall, containing a perch. The birds are placed with their tails converging to a common centre, while the head of each may be brought in front by a simple rotatory movement of the central axis. Each bird is fastened to its cell by leather fetters, which prevent movement, except of the head and wings, without occasioning pain. When the feeding time comes the bird is enveloped in a wooden case, from which the head and neck alone appear, and which is popularly known as its paletot, by which means all unnecessary struggling is avoided. The attendant (a young girl) seizes the head in her left hand, and gently presses the beak, in order to open it; then, with her right, she introduces into the gullet a tin tube about the size of a finger. The tube is united to a flexible pipe, which communicates with the dish in which the food has been placed, and from which the desired quantity is instantaneously injected into the stomach. The feeding process is so short, that 200 birds can be fed by one person in an hour. The food is a liquid paste composed of Indian corn and barley saturated with milk. It is administered three times a day, in quantities varying according to the condition of each bird. The food seems to be very satisfactory, for if any chances to fall they devour it all as soon as they are released from their paletots. The poultry house is well ventilated: but, of course, it is impossible for any place in which 600 fowls are confined to be entirely free from smell. It takes about a fortnight to fatten a bird by this method. Before being killed the birds are left in a dark but well-ventilated chamber for 24 hours without food. Each fowl is then taken up by its feet, is wrapped up so as to prevent all struggling, and then bled so adroitly in the throat that its death seems instantaneous. The blood is then allowed to flow from it, and finally, after being plucked, washed and cleaned, it is wrapped in a damp cloth, and is ready for sale. From 40 to 50 fowls are thus killed and sold daily.—*Once a Week.*

The Ass.—The ass is intimately associated with the East and patriarchal life, their most ancient legends, domestic economy, and the experiences of modern Oriental travel; his origin has been ascribed to inland Africa, Nubia and Abyssinia. In the schedule of Abraham's possessions, when he went down into Egypt, she-asses are noted; among the possessions of our neighbor the Decalogue forbids us to covet, is his ass; the princes and rulers of Judah rode thereon, and Moses is said to have proscribed the use of horses because of their unsuitableness to the country; Deborah apostrophizes the great, "Ye who ride on white asses;" and in the story of Isaac's sacrifice, the patriarch is described as rising early in the morning and "saddling his ass;" from Balaam's ass, who saw the angel of the Lord, and stood still until his master's eyes were opened to the celestial vision, long apparent to the beast he so cruelly smote, to the ass's foal whereon our Saviour rode into Jerusalem in triumph, the animal most despised by modern civilization figures benignly. It was with the jawbone of an ass that Samson crushed his foes; and the evidence of prosperity of the thirty sons of Jair of Gilead, cited by the sacred historian is not only that they ruled that number of cities, but rode on as many asses. Doubtless one reason for their decadence in popular estimation is the inferiority of the breed in Europe; about the Tagus and Euphrates, where they yet exist in a wild state, all the old testimony to their fleetness and beauty is confirmed. Both the church and classical literature illustrate the traditional worth of the ass. The Feast of Asses was founded in honor of Balaam's, and, in the Middle Ages, both Christian legends and pagan ceremonies, wherein originated the drama, rehearsed, in quaint pantomime, this memorable episode in the history of the ass; Balaam rode on a wooden ass, the clergy walked in procession in costumes intended to represent Moses, David, the prophets, and other renowned Hebrews and Assyrians. Homer compares Ajax to an ass, in no degrading sense, as whoever has seen the wild breed of the Syrian mountains can well understand. The Persians regarded it as a brave feat to run one of them down with grayhounds. Bassorah is famed for its excellent breed—one of the best now at Smyrna, of Asiatic origin, and in Spain, where the race is cultivated; but naturalists maintain that the superior kind of ass comes from stocks which were not the progenitors of those known commonly as the donkey of Europe. Asses, it would seem, have, like more noble animals, their aristocratic exceptions, but though prized in countries where the breeding of mules is profitable, so great is the want of appreciation of the ass that experiments to improve the race, though full of promise, based on the original qualities of the animal in a state of nature, meet with little or no encouragement. How have the mighty fallen even in the asinine realm! Once worshipped as a sacred creature, cared for with exquisite nurture, the favorite of monarchs, the tree and fleet denizen of mountain and desert, a gift for princes, a grace of courts, and pride of households—the ass is now the drudge of mendicants, the butt of *gamins*, the vagabond of animals, the contemned, belabored, overburdened victim, and the synonym for imbecility and obstinacy in the human species. Only in the Orient do some of his ancient honors linger, and now and then in Southern Europe we catch glimpses of the original glory of the tribe, or learn, on dizzy summit of dreary wild, to appreciate the patient, frugal, sure-footed creature, who bears us so safely where no other quadruped could pick his way without a stumble, or keep his pace without drooping.—*Putnam's for February.*

JAPAN.

Field Sports in Yokohama—A Japanese Race Course—The Mikado's Majority—English Diplomacy—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Friday, Nov. 27, 1868.

Semi-annually the Yokohamites are taken with a horse-fever, characterized by a three days' stage of excitement, and followed by about six months corresponding depression. At such times blinds go up before the shops, doors are locked, and universal humanity, man, woman and child, rush away to the race-course. This is a very pretty spot, two or so miles from the settlement, on the new road, which the Japanese built in order that the Tocaido might be saved from the profanation of foreign equestrians. From the "grand stand" there is a limited prospect of undulating champaign, in a high state of cultivation, and reminding one of English scenery. Seaward, through a fringe of woods the waters of Missipi Bay greet the eye, and far inland, through the purplish haze that rests on the landscape, "Foosiyama" is seen—the queen of mountains, crowned with snow.

The horses, for the most part, would not arouse the enthusiasm of a sporting man fresh from Jerome Park. They are all ponies, and of course small, and they never trot, but run, take hurdles, and pitch their riders. But this affords at least amusement, and what could one ask more. There is something of a rivalry between MORRISON and his Chinese importations and LINDEN with his Japanese cobs. They both carried away a goodly number of the twenty prizes during the three days' excitement.

THE MIKADO'S MAJORITY.

On the 6th inst. the Mikado came of age, and the day was celebrated by both natives and foreigners. On invitation, the men-of-war dressed ship, with the Japanese flag (a white ground and red ball in the centre) at the "main." The houses in the native town were adorned with branches of trees, blossoming out in paper flowers. Hosts of children in holiday attire were spinning tops in the streets, and all classes gave themselves up to enjoyment and "saki." In the evening there was an illumination of lanterns.

The English regiment turned out at 10 A. M. for a parade, and were afterward reviewed by Sir HARRY PARKES, the English Minister, and his staff, accompanied by SAUGO DAINAGOU, the Mikado's Envoy, who had come down from Yeddo. They received the Envoy with a grand salute from the battery of the regiment. The Envoy was dressed in a loose robe of light silk, and wore upn his head the little wicker-like hat of ceremony. A numerous retinue of Japanese accompanied him.

ENGLISH DIPLOMACY.

An interesting ceremony afterward took place at the English Minister's house. It will be remembered that in the attack on Sir HARRY, at Kioto, last Spring, two of his native escort distinguished themselves by leaping from their horses and engaging the assassins. With one blow of his sword one of these officers took off the head of the assailant, and catching it up, laid it at the feet of the Minister. One who was present said it was magnificently done, and carried him back to the old days of English chivalry. Sir HARRY completed his visit to the Mikado, so unfortunately interrupted, received a letter of congratulation from him, and returned to Osaka. Since then he has had two elegant swords made and sent out, and at this entertainment at his house, on the day referred to, he presented one to KAKAI KOZO, one of the two, and the only one who received a wound. GOTO SHOJIRO, the other, is Governor of Osaka, and was not present. Of course there was plenty of champagne, to which the Japanese are very partial, and there was speech-making and mutual admiration, *ad nauseum.* This is a specimen of English diplomacy. By his energy in visiting the Mikado, by his presentation of these swords, by his dash and body guard, by burning powder and pouring champagne for the benefit of native officials, Sir HARRY PARKES keeps himself and his Government continually before the Japanese, until they forget that there is any other people.

Their whole diplomatic system is excellent. Their Consuls are educated men, have been student interpreters, and will be, eventually, Ministers and Ambassadors. They are well paid and sure of their position for life. Of our own system I am ashamed to speak. Those who have visited foreign ports know very well what it amounts to. Of three important points in the East, the United States is represented in one by a Frenchman, with most intolerable brogue and a most despicable salary, and in the other two by Germans—all excellent men, but not the ones to represent Americans abroad.

The Mikado, accompanied by some 3,000 or 4,000 men, passed Yokohama on the 24th on, his way to Yeddo. A place was provided near the Sociado, at Kanagawa, where foreigners could see the procession. Everybody went, and many waited for hours in the piercing wind—for, like all affairs of this kind, it was behind time. It was not very imposing; there were two or three officials, possibly princes, on horseback, and robed elegantly; two most excellent drum-corps, with fifers, playing Japanese airs, and a long train of soldiers, baggage and attendants. In the centre of the procession was an immense *noriman*, or covered chair, elegantly ornamented and surmounted by a brazen insignia of royalty. Several men carried this, and within was supposed to be the Mikado. But Sir HARRY PARKES, who was there in all the glory of gold lace and buttons, and accompanied by a hundred English soldiers, imagined he recognized the Emperor in an open chair behind, and ordered his escort to salute.

He should know, as he has seen him, but it is fully as probable that he was mistaken. But if one had looked in the closed *noriman*, he would have seen only a youth of 16, with rather a sensual and vacant countenance, a shaved head and false eyebrows, painted halfway up the forehead. Ten years ago this man, or boy, was considered a god, and his very existence doubted. That he should thus publicly pass on the high road, before both the Japanese and foreigners, marks the extent of the revolution now progressing.

SATSUMA was probably not present. If he had been his mind might have been troubled with unpleasant reminiscences. It was about in this spot, that, one morning six years ago, he gave the order to cut down RICHARDSON and his party, and these very red-coats afterward made him pay dearly enough for it. The retired Prince of Toza was in the procession. TOZA's men made the late attack on the French at Osaka, when ten of the boat's crew were murdered.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

There is no news from the north. AIDZU still holds out, and in the city with him are several Europeans, who will probably lose their heads if he is defeated.

A treaty of "commerce, navigation and friendship" has been ratified between Japan and the King of Sweden and Norway.

The *Havilah* sailed on the 9th, the *Queen of the Age* on the 11th for New-York, the one with 506,247 pounds of tea, the other with 792,000. The *Brave, Glendower* and *Alexandria* are now loading for that port. The *Alcyone*, an American bark, has arrived, with coals for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

From Hiogo and Osaka there is nothing of interest. At both places they have established a Chamber of Commerce. Buildings are going up on the concessions, and the foreign element is increasing. A couple of gentlemen recently arrived, who made the journey overland from Neegata, in "chairs," accompanied by a single native officer. They were not molested or interfered with during their journey. The United States steamships *Monocacy* and *Maumee* have been giving rival minstrel entertainments at Hiogo, much to the amusement of the people. The *Maumee* gave the first, a most excellent affair. The *Monocacy* followed, vanquishing their rivals, with a quantity of Japanese scenery, borrowed from the play house on shore.

The *Iroquois* has been at Hakodate, and is now at Shanghae; the *Oneida* and *Maumee* at Yokohama; the *Monocacy* at Hiogo; the *Ashuelot* will relieve the *Monocacy*, and the latter take the *Oneida's* place, the *Oneida* going to China; the *Shenandoah* has sailed from Hong Kong for home; the *Idaho* is at Nagasaki, and may come up here.

The American clipper ship *N. B. Palmer*, Capt. Low, is advertised to have quick dispatch for New-York.

The fine building used as an English hospital has been destroyed by fire. INKIO.

FROM PARIS TO ROME.

The Stream of Travel—The City of Lyons—The Road to Avignon—To the Mediterranean—Genoa and its Features.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GENOA, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868.

The freshets and floods which inundated the fair plains of Italy during the late Summer, with the snow-storms and avalanches upon the Alps in the Fall, have turned the stream of travel—tending at this season of the year toward northern and especially southern Italy—in the direction of Marseilles. At Paris wonderful tales are told of hairbreadth escapes, or of long delays, with most uncomfortable exposure, in crossing the different mountain passes. For these, in the earlier part of the Winter, there was foundation; but now the transit by most of the great routes can be safely ventured on, and according to a statement made public by Mr. FELL, in consequence of the diminution of travel by the Mont Cenis road there have been but two serious delays over his line, and those of not over an hour. The contrary impression has become so general, however, that the *Gare* of the railway from Paris to Lyons and Marseilles is crowded at the departure of each train. The cars are comfortable, and leaving Paris at 11 A. M., it is an easy day's journey to Lyons, over a good road, through a fertile and interesting country, with the opportunity of a fair dinner at Dijon, where let me say a good word for the Burgundy.

THE CITY OF LYONS.

The situation of Lyons, with its fine rivers, their junction, and the country in the surrounding neighborhood, is beautiful; and the view from the top of the two or three hundred steps, which lead to the *Fourvières*, on the right bank of the Saone, will repay the exertion of getting there.

The venerable cathedral, the spacious squares, the Hotel de Ville, the superb quays along the Rhone, and its grand bridges, several of them suspension bridges, are really worth the traveler's visit. La Place des Terreaux, upon which stand the Hotel de Ville and the Museum, was the scene where RICHELIEU caused the execution of the young CINQ-MARS, the favorite of LOUIS XIII., with his friend DE THOU, upon the charge of treason, and at a later date witnessed the horrid orgies of the hissed play-actor COLLOT D'HERBOIS. Thrown with other scum to the surface by the revolution of '92, he revenged, in a commission of the Convention, the slight put upon him as a bad actor by the people of Lyons, with the most atrocious of murders, by guillotine, by grapeshot, and finally by *hoyades* in the Rhone. The ancient, solid and lofty stone buildings, under the shadow of which these horrors were perpetrated, still stand passive, happily, and silent; but if they could speak!

On the hill, and all along this region indeed we come upon the giant footsteps of the Romans, the traces of whose grand military roads, and of their sagacity in the choice of strongholds, are everywhere apparent. Alas, for the present representatives of such a race!

The city seems to be under the special tutelage of the Holy Virgin, and on a metal plate high up in the steeple of the church of *Notrè Dame de Fourvières*, is this inscription in French: "March the sixteenth, sixteen hundred and forty-three.—The plague raging at Lyons, the municipal authorities placed the city under the protection of the Holy Virgin, and the plague ceased." On the main porch of the church, too, is a dedication in Latin to the Holy Virgin who by her intercession, averted the cholera from the city in the years 1832 and 1839. *Eheu*, that the Virgin did not interpose in 1793 against COLLOT D'HERBOIS, FOUCHE and their ruffians!

THE ROAD TO AVIGNON.

The road from Lyons to Avignon traverses a very pretty country, and there is a noble view from the Rocher des Doris (*rupes dominorum* of the Romans,) the church on the summit of which—Notrè Dame—was the metropolitan church of the Papal times at Avignon and communicated by a private passage with the ancient palace of the Popes, now converted into barracks for some fifteen hundred infantry soldiers. In the church is a monument to CRILLON, with a fine epitaph, and in front of the Hotel de Ville there is a really grand colossal statue of him, erected by subscription throughout France. The collection of Roman coins and antiquities at the museum, the queer, antiquated buildings and streets, the broken bridge across the Rhone, hundreds of years old, and of which six or seven arches out of thirteen have fallen by the effects of floods and time, the handsome suspension bridge which connects Avignon with Villeneuve, with the excursions to Vancluse and the Poul du Gard, will furnish a good day's sight-seeing and are all replete with interest.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Leaving Avignon, it is a short journey to Marseilles, from which steamboats leave for Genoa, for those who, like the Romans of old, triply fortified with brass, are venturesome enough to trust their fortunes upon the treacherous Mediterranean. The railroad to Nice shortens the sea voyage, however, and for much of the way skirts along the sea-shore, passing Toulon, with its strongly fortified harbor, Frèjus, the Forum Julii of the Romans, Cannes, Antibes and other favorite Winter watering-places; and once at Nice, what can be more beautiful than the bright sun shining upon the blue Mediterranean! With a fresh wind, the surf makes music on the beach, steep as at Long Branch; but here stony instead of sand. It is a lovely climate, the temperature soft and mild, roses and other flowers in bloom in the open air all the year round, orange trees in every stage, from the blossom to the mature fruit, the glorious sea to the south, and surrounding mountains that shut out all the cold winds! From Nice to Genoa, the traveler has his choice of a ten hours' sail by steamboat along the coast, or by diligence and private conveyance over the far-famed Corniche road. This land route, following the indentations of the shore, is a marvelous work, smooth as a bowling-green, now ascending and then descending high mountains, the Mediterranean always in sight, sometimes hundreds of feet below the narrow shelf cut out of the side of this mountain which forms the road, and then along the beach the waves dashing up so that the spray can be almost felt in the forest of olive trees, of oranges, of lemons, roses and other plants in full bloom. Everything is intoxicating to the senses. With the contrast at every step between the smooth, blue sea, the warm, bright sun, the oranges and lemons ripening all around, the loveliest flowers, and the range of the snow-clad Alps scarcely out of sight at any time, this may well claim to be the most beautiful drive in Europe. I know of no nearer approach to it than the road from Amalfi to Salerno; or, taking the other side of the promontory which separates the Gulf of Salerno from the Bay of Naples, the drive from Castellamare to Sorrento, with the views of Naples and its glorious bay, Vesuvius, and of lovely Capri! Who that has enjoyed either and has seen the morning sun shoot in all his splendor from the deep blue sea, and set again in clouds of glory, can ever forget their experiences.

GENOA.

The first view of the city of Genoa, descending the last hill, is very fine, and the road leads through Cojoleto, a small town which claims the honor of having been the birth-place of COLUMBUS. The very house is pointed out, now an unpretending Cafè, but bearing upon it this inscription:

Hospes, siste gradum. Fuit hic lux prima Columbo:
Orbe viro majori heu nimis arcta domus!
Unus erat mundus. Duo sunt ait ille. Fuere.

The voices of the Mediterranean whispered in his apprehending ears the tidings of another world, and thus overcame, it may be, the narrow proportions of his birthplace! Upon the whole, Genoa is a disappointment, for though the title of *superba* may justly apply to its port, its bay and some of its palaces, the city is dirty—the streets or lanes which, except the Balbi and two or three modern ones, constitute its thoroughfares, are crooked, filthy, and so narrow that two persons walking abreast and putting out a hand on each side could touch the houses. Built in a semicircle on a hillside, and of white limestone and sometimes marble, it nevertheless looks dingy. It is surrounded on the hilltops, from one end to the other of the semicircle, with forts, detached like those of Paris, and on the brow of the hills are pretty gardens, villas, olive and orange groves. From the roof of the Church of S. Maria di Carignano, a fine building of white and black marble, there is a perfect view of the city with its superb situation; and upon a clear day the mountains of Corsica can be distinguished, as they may be too while coming along the Corniche. In the Palazzo Brignoli (*palazzo rosso*) and in the Durazzo Palace are some famous VAN DYCKS with other fine pictures of GUERCINO, CARLO DOLCE and TITIAN, but the VAN DYCKS surpass them all. The Durazzo has a celebrated marble staircase, constructed with great architectural skill, and is altogether striking, from the splendor of its lofty halls and rooms, with their sumptuous satin hangings. In one of the public squares stands the marble group representing COLUMBUS, tall, erect, with an intent and earnest expression of eye and feature, almost recalling the matchless Apollo. It is worthy of the birthplace of "the world-seeking Genoese," for Genoa laughs at the idea that he was born at Cojoleto, and claims him as her own son. At the feet of COLUMBUS, whose hand rests upon an anchor, a female figure, typifying America, is kneeling and looking up at him, while the base of the monument bears this inscription:

A
Cristoforo Colombo.
La Patria.

The famous Palavicini villa the rain kept us from seeing, and I shall leave Genoa to-night for Leghorn with little regret, for, though it hardly deserves the reputation of the old Italian proverb, "*mare senza pesci, monti senza legno, nomini, senza fide, donne senza vergona,*" it is certainly not absolutely entitled to the epithet of "the superb" and the City of Marble. From Leghorn it is an easy journey to Rome, and once there I shall hope for such occasional communications with the readers of the TIMES, which, by the way, I have been glad to meet so generally on the Continent, as its always amply-filled columns will permit. K.

ITALY.

Parliament—The Ajani Case—The Temporal Power—The Turco-Greek Question—The Carnival—Personal Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1868.

Parliament adjourned yesterday for the usual Christmas vacation, and will resume its work on the 12th of January. The last day was the noisiest of the whole session, but good service was done by bringing to a close a protracted debate upon two questions of some importance. A majority was obtained for keeping faith with Rome in the question of the payment of the Italian portion of the Pontifical debt, according to the terms agreed to by this Government, in its convention with France, prior to the transfer of the capital to Florence. The argument in favor of the suspension of such payment has been, that the return of the French to Rome, and the continued occupation, has released the Italian Kingdom from the obligations of a treaty violated by one of the parties. Italy has done wisely in showing, by the present action, that she will maintain her pledged word, whatever may be the conduct of her neighbor. Permission was also given for the provisional exercise of the Financial Budget for two months, which will keep the Government in possession of funds until the Treasury balance can be made up.

To-day is the anniversary of the reconstruction of the Cabinet, and the country can once more be proud of having a Ministry a year old. The child exhibits vigor though born of revolutionary throes, and it may be some time before it is laid away among Italy's dead offspring. The country is taking counsel of its own political good sense, as well as from hints from abroad, in pursuing its present middle course. The Pope has also used this date as a time for holding another of his many secret Consistories, for the naming of additional Bishops' Churches, and to indulge lamentations over the conduct of Spain, which promises as one of its worst results, according to the view of the Holy Father, to destroy the integrity of the ancient Church.

THE AJANI CASE.

This Government is using what influence it has with the Roman authority to save, if possible, the lives of the two men condemned to death for being implicated in the affair of the *casa* Ajani in November, last year. In the present case the position of the Pope is much less difficult than in that of MONTI and TOGNETTI, already executed. The party in the Ajani house fought like brave men in the defence of their lives and revolutionary rights, and came very near being entitled to the treatment accorded to prisoners of war. The Pope now might show his clemency with safety and consistency, and certainly with the approbation of all who love mercy. Any undue pressure exerted by the officers of the Pope's army to cause the sentence to be executed, would seem like an act of vengeance; and, on the other hand, too much zeal on the part of the Italian Government might defeat the object professedly had in view.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The bitterness against the clerical power does not diminish with the lapse of time. It is estimated that the number of Roman emigrants is not less than two thousand, a great part of whom are here in the capital city. They are mostly young men, full of ardor and intelligence, and the influence they are able to exert is considerable. They wait with impatience for the liberation of the people of their native province, the proudest, perhaps, of all the Italian populations. But the cloud still hangs darkly over the Eternal City, and the prospect is as gloomy as at any time before. Last week a deputation of two hundred Romans went to the door of Parliament, and made a formal request that some active step be taken to hinder the carrying into effect of the verdict of the Papal tribunal. The Deputies were obliged to take notice of the petition, and the Government will do all it can to appease popular feeling without compromising its position.

THE TURCO-GREEK QUESTION.

The rupture between the Greeks and Turks is the absorbing occupation of the hour, and in its possible consequences does not yield in importance to any other European subject of controversy. Indeed, most others are involved, or indirectly connected with the Eastern question. People concern themselves less about the beginning than about the end of the unequal war be ween Turkey and Greece, if such a war is allowed to begin. If the Greeks or their friends are able to kindle revolutionary fires in the Turkish provinces, the hopes of easy victory over a contemptible foe may be turned into irreparable disaster for the too hasty aggressor. The belief grows stronger that the coming is to be the stormy year. The clouds which have been so long gathering are heavy with electricity, and they can hardly be dissipated without a violent explosion.

THE CARNIVAL.

In a few days the Carnival season will begin, a period of festive indulgence, countenanced by the Church in all Catholic countries. We Protestants generally understand by the Carnival, the last week of the season, when the most rollicking licence is indulged. These pleasures end immediately before the severities of Lent begin. The revolution of the past ten years in Italy has stripped off a good deal of the old courtly and clerical masquerade, and with it has gone—rather against the will of most people—much of the extravagant gaiety of the Carnival. Now that people have a little leisure to think of something besides politics, an effort is to be made to give greater *eclat* to the ancient festival. Societies have been organized in the principal Northern cities to promote this object. To stimulate emulation, prizes are to be given, and those who display the richest or most grotesque costumes, or the most imposing turnout—graceful, fanciful, original—are to be rewarded as in the competitions of national games.

No one who is in the habit of coming to Italy will hear with dissatisfaction that the people are determined to keep up a sufficiently harmless national custom. However much pleased we may be to see changes going on here which bring the country nearer to our prosaic and very matter-of-fact standard, it is not so pleasant to remember that for the imagination, Italy loses in a proportionate degree. Under the old Government every encouragement was given to popular amusements, and the Sovereign and Court lent their assistance to make the carnival as brilliant and as respectable as possible. LEOPOLD of Tuscany gave money out of his own purse to sustain it, and here in Florence it was as lively and much more refined than at Rome. Foreigners were not allowed to drag it in the mud, as the Americans and English had done at Rome, with dirty *confetti* and cheap bouquets. Most of the patrician families and the foreign Ministers paraded their carriages of ceremony, and these, added to the ten gilded chariots of the Court, each drawn by six horses, gave an air of great elegance to the Florence Corso. But the crowning beauty of the carnival here was given by the universal flower adornment. The floral wealth of Florence is what perhaps distinguishes it from all other cities, and it never fails, for in Winter as well as in Summer the market is well supplied with flowers. Think of buying a bouquet, in which are ten camellias, for as many cents.

THE SEASON.

The weather so far this season has been extremely mild and open; so mild, indeed, that one finds as many flies in his sweet wine as in the month of June. As usual, we have had many days of rain. I do not know whether such weather has been most favorable for the bronchial patients, so many of whom pass this way. They and the physicians know best. Dr. RYER, of the United States, but for some time resident here, is preparing a work upon bronchial maladies, or weaknesses of the respiratory tubes, which must be extremely useful. Dr. RYER, in his leisure of the past few years, has read or collected about twenty thousand pages of matter, principally in treatises upon these maladies; indeed, nearly everything valuable which has been written in the English and French languages. He proposes to put into a compact and accessible form the knowledge he has acquired from so many sources, and from a work equally useful to the inquisitive reader and the professional inquirer. Few physicians in active practice have the time to read so many treatises upon a single branch of the medical art, and hence the object of bringing into smaller compass the best that has been written by leading authors.

PERSONAL.

Among the other American artists who have lately joined the community already established in Italy, is Mr. THOMAS GOULD, sculptor, of Boston. In the two cities of Florence and Rome we have now about twenty-five practicing this branch of art. Mr. GOULD is modeling a figure suggested by SHELLEY's poem, "The West Wind." It promises to be a work full of delicate beauty. The artist is meditating other works, and his success cannot be less than that of so many who have tried their fortunes here. Mr. CHARLES CARROL, of Boston, is giving public readings from the American poets for the benefit of the Italian Protestant Orphan Asylum. ANGELICO.

HOW THE POOR LODGE.

Cheap Hotels, Furnished Rooms and Station-Houses.

The art of sinking from a high social position to a lower one is peculiarly that which persons out of employment learn. Commencing at a fashionable boarding-house, they frequently go through all the gradations of furnished rooms, cheap hotels, lodging-houses and the station-house, sustaining life during the process by messes procured from the cheapest restaurants. Houses let out in apartments are plentiful in New-York, and differ from each other vastly in kind and degree, ranging from the elegantly-furnished room, occupied by the bachelor of leisure, to the bare attic of the tenement-house, let out to lessen the rent, and containing as little furniture as a cell in the Penitentiary, and that of an inferior quality. The prices vary, of course, according to location. The east side of the City contains the most of the more inferior class, as well as the majority of cheap hotels. East Broadway, Henry and Madison streets, and, in fact, the whole of the Seventh Ward, contain them in great abundance. The price paid per week is from $2 50 to $6, and is paid the more willingly, as it is considered more respectable to rent a room in a private house than in one of the lower class of hotels. The latter contain from twenty to one hundred rooms, though there are several that have a far greater number. They are said to be kept on the European plan, probably for the reason that Europe possesses nothing that in the least resembles them. Some have a bar and restaurant attached, though this is not usual.

The articles found in the bedrooms are usually in a very dilapidated condition. The floor is bare, or at most a narrow strip of carpet beside the bed, which is sometimes of iron. If, however, the occupant is compelled to sleep in a wooden nest for vermin, his situation is pitiable. The raspberry-like odor of the bug is seldom absent, and, while roaches abound, the little creature that sticketh closer than a brother is frequently present. A three-legged chair, rickety wash-stand, with handle-less pitcher and chipped-edged basin, constitute the furniture, while a frameless looking-glass, with most of the quicksilver rubbed off its back, gives a distorted reflection to a face already unhappy, without being compelled to view his own degradation. These hotels are open all night for the accommodation of wayfarers, and this of itself, together with the air of dirty dissoluteness that pervades such places, is apt to have a demoralizing effect on the lodgers. The prices for a night's accommodation range from thirty-five to sixty cents per night. Still cheaper hotels can be found, which supply beds for twenty-five cents, one even in addition giving the lodger a cup of coffee in the morning. In one of the busiest streets of this City is such an inn. In a basement, dimly lighted by a flaming kerosene lamp, are twelve beds ranged around the wall, each with a number at its foot, and the guests, like those in public institutions, lose their personal identity, and become figures of arithmetic on entering. The walls are damp and green with moisture, and the odor is almost unendurable. Parties enjoying these accommodations will do well to use their clothing and shoes for pillows, as without great watchfulness it is almost impossible to retain any articles of wearing apparel. Persons passing through Roosevelt, James, Dover, or other streets of that kind, may have remarked roughly-painted sign-boards over basements containing the words "Board and Lodging." Happy they if their knowledge does not extend beyond this outside view. The board is coarse, and is composed, in some places at least, of what has been begged during the day from charitable persons or restaurants, and consists of a variety of articles, or, as also happens, it is composed of what has been bought at a nominal price from such hotels as sell their leavings. The lodging can only be appreciated when seen. The room has generally two or more large beds surrounded by dilapidated curtains, which rather give it a ragged appearance, and are useful for little besides. During the day these are thrown roughly over the strings from which they depend, and it is only at night that their use is apparent. About 9 o'clock the guests begin to assemble—men, women and children, all miserable-looking creatures, whom poverty or vice has led into this pandemonium of filth and discomfort. Pipes filled with "hard up," the technical name for smoking tobacco made of cigar stumps, are lighted, and until 10 o'clock or later, according to the customers, conversation is indulged in. The beggar relates his tricks and the bummer his expedients. Preparations for the night are then made. The shutters are closely barred so as to let no warm air escape. The curtains are let down and the large beds are given to the married couples who are expected to take with them to bed one, or if very small, two of their children. Trundle beds are drawn out from under the larger ones, and mysterious bundles of clothing make their appearance from unexpected nooks and corners. Every vacant spot on the floor is covered with something that must answer for a bed. The lodgers for fear of the vermin wear as little clothing as the temperature will admit. Decency is unknown and modesty undreamt of. As many as twenty-three human beings, men, women and children, are sometimes found thus packed away seeking rest. The proprietor rules his guests with a rod of iron, or rather a big stick. Grunting or talking meets with condign punishment, and if any, made happy or the reverse by bad liquor, attempt any boisterousness, it is quickly silenced by blows delivered by a master hand, while the victim is asked with grim seriousness if he wishes to destroy the respectability of the house. The price for the accommodation is fifteen or twenty cents per night. A time sometimes comes when this sum is beyond the means of men out of employment, and then their last resort is the Station-house. The lodgers in these places consist of regular bummers, men driven by stress of weather to seek its hated shelter, or strangers who have been overtaken by misfortune, or have fallen among thieves. The treatment the applicant receives depends much upon the view the officer in charge takes of his character, and as policemen are not always infallible, and mistakes are sometimes made, a man whose only crime is his poverty is received with insult. It is necessary to apply early, so as to get a place before the lodgers' room is filled, the number of applicants depending in a great measure upon the weather. His name, age and birth-place are entered in a book, and he is then turned over to the charge of the door-keeper, who leads him to the room, opens the grated door, locks him in and his self-respect out. The rooms are usually large and airy. Stone walls and floor, with iron bars before the windows, make it seem as a place of confinement, and add to the strange feeling that the occupant for the first time possesses. A stove, usually kept at a red heat, is in the centre of the room, and when the storm rages about the house gives some comfort and compensation for the situation. A water-closet and hydrant occupy one corner. Around the walls is extended a wooden platform about one foot and a half or two feet from the ground, inclined at a gentle angle from the wall. This serves as a bed, and upon it are stretched all manner of figures in the shape of men. Sometimes when the weather is peculiarly unpleasant, not only the platform, but even the floor is occupied by wet, shivering wretches, who huddle and crowd together for warmth and sympathy. Almost all the rooms are alike, though at one place the floor is lined with tin and at another iron frames with movable wooden slabs are used instead of the platforms. This latter arrangement is for the sake of cleanliness, which is very necessary, as the entomological specimens found on the bodies of unwashed and uncared for persons abound. The cries and curses heard from the drunken men and women confined in neighboring cells murder sleep, and the guest is glad when daylight arrives and the door is opened that he can slink away in the early dawn without being seen. Many men without work will go through this course this Winter—some deservedly, others from misfortune, but in any event, if they sink to the lowest depths, the above are the stages through which they pass.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Arrest and Conviction of an Innocent Man Who Bore a Striking Resemblance to a Murderer.

From the Detroit Advertiser & Tribune, Jan. 11.

The pardoning of EDWARD MURPHY, who had been convicted of murder at Mackinac, from the State Prison, and the application made by him to the Legislature for compensation for services during the time of his incarceration, has given rise to some newspaper comments and considerable gossip. The Jackson *Citizen* rakes up the old matters connected with MURPHY's conviction, and, innocently no doubt, appears to do injustice to those who were witnesses against the unfortunate man. The person who committed the murder was known as PATRICK KEARNEY. He committed the deed on Nov. 10, 1851, on the steamer *Globe*, and was brought to Detroit on that steamer and placed in jail here two or three days later, too late in the season to be taken back to the scene of the murder to be tried. ROBINSON, the first engineer of the *Globe*, was, during an altercation, stabbed to the heart, and died instantly. The deceased lived at Dearborn. Under these circumstances, it was ordered that he should be kept here until the ensuing Spring, and at the opening of navigation, be taken to Mackinac for trial. It will thus be seen that no reward could have been offered for his capture, as none was needed.

On the night of March 3, 1852, KEARNEY, in company with eleven others, escaped from the jail here, and if it is true that the man who was pardoned was innocent of the crime, then the real culprit has never since been recaptured. After the jail-breaking had occurred, the then Sheriff, LYMAN BALDWIN, offered a reward of $25 for the capture of the escaped prisoner, and this amount only was paid to any person for effecting the arrest of EDWARD MURPHY, who was afterward convicted of the murder, and, although innocent, as it now turns out, sentenced for life in our State Prison.

The arrest of MURPHY was occasioned in this manner: At the time the murder was committed a man named CUMMINGS was pretty badly cut by the criminal. CUMMINGS afterwards went to Chicago and became a policeman or some sort of an officer. Eight—not ten years as has been stated—after the crime was committed, CUMMINGS saw a person in that city whom he believed to be the escaped murderer. This man gave his name as EDWARD MURPHY, after being arrested at the instance of CUMMINGS, but so firm did the informant appear to be in his conviction that the prisoner was really the criminal, that the authorities here were notified of the arrest, and PETER LADEROOT, who was turnkey at the jail, when the prisoners, before alluded to escaped, went to Chicago to identify him. Both LADEROOT and CUMMINGS were of the same opinion relative to the man, and upon the strength of their testimony he was taken back to Mackinac and convicted of murder. MURPHY, on his trial, put in no defence, but protested his innocence to the last. Mr. LADEROOT informs us that he did not identify the prisoner by reason of his having lost a thumb, but from a cut on the left side of the upper lip, a scar under the chin, and another on the forehead. At the time KEARNEY was placed in jail his upper lip was split open, and it was sewed up by Dr. J. B. SCOVELL, who was then City Physician, and this, as well as the two other wounds, was inflicted when the murder was committed. There was certainly a striking resemblance between MURPHY and KEARNEY, if our information is correct.

The President Elect.

A recent letter from Washington to the Boston *Journal* says:

"When BUCHANAN was elected the march of the Democracy was to Wheatland. In PIERCE's time it was to Concord. Springfield was the Mecca of office-seekers when it was certain that Mr. LINCOLN was to be President. But gentlemen in search of good positions don't know what to do with Gen. GRANT. He will talk office to nobody. Letters sent on that tender subject are thrown into the fire, and are known to be a positive damage. Every day hordes of persons go round from Senator to Senator and from Representative to Representative, trying to get their signatures to be used *after* the inauguration. But one answer is generally given: 'We sign no papers to go before Gen. GRANT.' The result is that the General has a quiet time of it. He can be seen walking down to his office with great deliberation, all alone, and he is probably freer from annoyance than any President elect since the days of WASHINGTON. He attends as closely to his business at headquarters as if that was to be his life employment. Those who are conversant with him state that he understands the Government as well as he does a campaign. A Senator informed me that he rode with Gen. GRANT from Washington to New-York. Whatever he might know or might not know, it was not supposed the General was very familiar with finance. They had hardly taken their seats before Gen. GRANT commenced on that subject, which was continued until the distinguished parties reached New York. The Senator said that he had been a Senator many years, and supposed himself somewhat familiar with that subject, yet he had never heard it discussed with the clear ability that Gen. GRANT brought to it. While Mr. LINCOLN was in the Chair of State he never could understand why he could not enjoy himself just as well as when at Springfield. And Gen. GRANT seems to think that he has as much right to have independent thinking and acting as before his election.

Fatal Accident in a Mineral Shaft.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette, Jan. 11.

An accident happened last Saturday in a mineral shaft, on the farm of Mr. THOMAS GIPSON, near Benton, Wis., by which Mr. THOMAS THOMAS lost his life. Mr. THOMAS and two other men were working some diggings in partnership. On the morning in question, the three partners went to the diggings together, as usual, when one of them at a windlass let the other two down on a rope, intending thereafter to get down himself by sliding down on the rope. When the first man was down, he stepped into the drift, out of the way. The second man down was Mr. THOMAS. Immediately on his reaching the bottom, the dirt caved in about him, covering all that portion of his person below the shoulders, wedging him in tightly, and filling the mouth of the drift, which prevented the man who had stepped in from coming to his assistance. Mr. THOMAS at once gave the alarm, and the man at the windlass hastened off for assistance, which was soon procured, and the party went to work as men only will work to save the life of a fellow-being. While they were engaged, Mr. THOMAS composedly remarked that the earth was crushing him, and suggested that if they would work a little more quietly all would be well. A minute after his head fell upon his shoulder, and he was dead. He leaves a wife and seven children.

IOWA.

The Conflict between Federal and State Authority.

From the Chicago Post, Jan. 12.

In the case of J. EDGAR THOMPSON against Lee County, Iowa, Judge DRUMMOND, of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, decided yesterday to order an attachment for contempt to issue against fifteen members of the Board of County Supervisors. The facts of the case are briefly these: Lee County issued coupon railroad bonds, under laws the constitutionality of which had been decided by the highest Courts of the State in several cases, and which, in consequence, were sold without difficulty. Mr. THOMPSON, a citizen of Pennsylvania, became a purchaser of them. Upon the non-payment of some of the matured coupons, he brought suit in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Iowa to compel payment. This suit and others of similar character, under the acts of Congress were transferred to this district. At the October term, 1864, Mr. THOMPSON obtained three judgments against the County of Lee for the aggregate amount of nearly $9,000. But they were not satisfied, because there was no property upon which executions could be levied. In the meantime, the Supreme Court of Iowa reversed the decision affirming the validity of the bonds, and issued an injunction restraining Boards of County Supervisors from levying any tax to pay them. But the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly decided that these bonds, in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser who bought them before their maturity, and when their validity was sustained by the highest State Court, are a just claim against the parties issuing them. On the 10th of last July, the relator obtained from Judge DRUMMOND's Court an alternative *mandamus*, commanding the Board of Supervisors for Lee County to levy a tax for the payment of his judgments and costs, or to show cause on the first Monday in October, why they did not. On the 14th of October the Board, having taken no notice of the writ, was defaulted. On the 27th of the same month a peremptory *mandamus* to at once impose and collect the tax, was obtained. This writ was served, but had no other effect than to cause the Board, by a vote of 15 to 1, to resolve, under advice of counsel, to obey the injunction of the Supreme Court of the State instead of the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge DRUMMOND ripped this resolution, and the reasons urged in its defense, as all the showing of "cause" for disobedience of the *mandamus* the Board desired to or could make, and allows the attachment to issue immediately. It now remains with the persons attached to resist the "supreme law of the land" which the decisions and orders of the Supreme Court are made part of by the Constitution of the United States, at their peril. The Marshal into whose hands the attachment has been placed has the power of the whole Government at his back, and will, doubtless, use such of it as may be necessary in the premises. It is a little startling, that Radical Republican Iowa should, at this late day, attempt to reënact the rebellious *rôle* in which South Carolina so signally failed in 1832, and in which the South failed in the late war. Judge DRUMMOND pointedly remarks that he supposed the "dogma" contained in the resolutions of the Lee County Board of Supervisors "was exploded by the issue of the late rebellion." The attitude of the contumacious members raises no question of paramount authority which has not, again and again, been decided.

MEDAL PRESENTATION.

Presentation to Capt. Robert Creighton of the Gold Medal Voted by Congress—Address of Major-Gen. Barry.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

In compliance with instructions from the War Department Major-Gen. BARRY, United States Army, this morning presented to Capt. ROBERT CREIGHTON, late commanding the British ship *Three Bells*, but now commanding the royal West India mail steamship *Venezuela*, the superb gold medal awarded him by joint resolution of Congress for his gallant services in rescuing the survivors of the American steamship *San Francisco*. The presentation was made in the cabin of Capt. CREIGHTON's ship, in the presence of a large number of the leading citizens of Norfolk, of the British Consul, MYER MYERS, and of a number of the officers of Fortress Monroe, several of whom belonged to the regiment on board the *San Francisco* at the time she foundered. Gen. BARRY addressed Capt. CREIGHTON as follows:

Capt. CREIGHTON: It has been made my duty by the War Department of the United States to present to you a token of the appreciation by the Congress of the United States of your gallant services in rescuing from a watery grave, in mid-ocean, the officers, passengers and crew of the wrecked steamship *San Francisco*, the greater portion of the saved being the officers and enlisted men of the Third Regiment of United States Artillery. Although some time has elapsed since its occurrence, the memory of your noble conduct is still too fresh in all our hearts to require at this time and place any recapitulation of its many incidents and scenes so honorable to you. For who can forget the thrilling story of the six long days and nights of wintry storm, during the whole of which you kept your ship hovering around the wreck, tossed upon seas running so high that no man, not even one so brave and persistent as yourself, dare, or could approach it; and who can forget your noble resolve, communicated to the shipwrecked sufferers in one of the brief lulls of the storm by a cheery hail from your own lips, that although your own vessel was leaking and otherwise disabled, you would lay by the wreck even if you had to sink with her. Generous and gallant deeds like these are characteristics of a true man, as well as of a noble-hearted sailor. The fine ship you now command plainly attests how well your worth is recognized at home. Let this medal remind you, Sir, that your merit is also appreciated by those who are not your countrymen. I have here beside me two faithful non-commissioned officers—old soldiers of the United States Army—who were among those whose lives you helped to save. I am sure, Capt. CREIGHTON, you will deem it a pleasing incident on this occasion, if I make them the medium of transferring the medal from my hands to yours. I now deliver the medal to you, Sir, with sincere wishes that you may live many years to wear it, and to enjoy the recollection of the good deed it commemorates.

Capt. CREIGHTON then received the medal, which he acknowledged in a few graceful remarks. He said the presentation was entirely unexpected to him, and that he did not feel prepared, on the present occasion, to make a formal acknowledgment of the valuable testimonial with which he had been presented. He accepted it as another token of regard from a people he held in great esteem, and from whom he had already received so many kindnesses. He returned his sincere and heartfelt thanks to the Congress of the United States, and hoped that the two countries—the ones represented by himself and the General—would remain at peace.

The medal is of solid gold, four inches in diameter, one-eighth of an inch thick, and weighs twelve ounces. It is said to have cost $1,600, and is a beautiful piece of workmanship. It is stamped on the obverse side with the figure of a sailor kneeling and receiving from the Goddess of Liberty an olive branch. Below this figure is the inscription: "By a joint resolution of Congress, to the rescuers of the passengers, officers and men of the steamship *San Francisco*, wrecked Dec. 18, 1865. Testimonial of national gratitude for his gallant conduct. Capt. ROBERT CREIGHTON, ship *Three Bells.*" Upon the reverse side is a ship in the distance, while nearer is a raft with two figures upon it. Under this is the inscription: "July 28, 1868." Between the day of the year and month, is an anchor and cross, the stack of which is an olive branch with leaves upon it; the whole being surrounded by a border of stars.

Immediately after the presentation Capt. CREIGHTON got his vessel under way and started for Liverpool, amid the cheers of the crowd, the firing of cannon and the band playing "God save the Queen."

The *San Francisco* sailed from New-York, Dec. 16, 1853, for the Pacific coast, with eight companies of the Third Regiment of Artillery on board. The second day out she encountered a severe storm, which so disabled her that after drifting about for eight or nine days, she finally foundered about two hundred miles north of Bermuda. Capt. CREIGHTON was at that time commanding the British ship *Three Bells*, and fell in with the ship shortly after she was disabled. He lay by her for seven days before the weather would let him rescue the passengers. The Captain says he shall never forget the cheers which would greet him every morning from the shipwrecked vessel when they found him still at hand. Capt. CREIGHTON is a man perhaps 45 years of age, hale and hearty, and looks as if he had many years before him. He has one of the finest British steamships afloat.

Singular Accident on a Railroad.

From the Troy Press, Jan. 15.

Upon the arrival of one of the down trains of the Saratoga Railroad in Saratoga last night, it was discovered that a man, in an insensible condition, was lying upon the cow-catcher of the engine. He was severely injured about the head. A sleigh robe and walking-cane were found lying beside him, from which it is presumed that he had been sleigh-riding, and collided with the train at some point between Saratoga and the first station north; that he was picked out of the sleigh in some unaccountable manner and carried to the next stopping place. He was still insensible this morning, although hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Cornell University—New Degrees.

We learn from the *Ithacan* that the Faculty of Cornell University have decided on conferring the following in addition to the usual degrees. For the combined course, Ph. B., (Bachelor of Philosophy;) modern and scientific course, B. S., (Bachelor of Science;) three years' study after graduating in either course, Ph. D., (Doctor of Philosophy;) and a probable degree of licentiate for special studies. It is also under advisement to give a degree of B. L., (Bachelor of Letters,) comprising a course of languages, English literature, and the studies embraced in history and social and political science. There is also talk of a course of civil engineering of six years, with the degree of C. E.

The total loss by the recent fire in Bangor, Me., was $197,347, on which there has been paid insurance amounting to $137,597.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 17, 1869.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A session of the Peace Conference on the Eastern question was held yesterday, to give the members opportunity to sign the declaration of opinion, which, it is said, asks Greece to suppress the bands and vessels intended for incursions into Turkey, and counsels Turkey to withdraw her *ultimatum*.

There have been more riots in various parts of Italy, occasioned by the attempts of the authorities to collect the odious mill tax. The military have been called out, and many rioters killed. The country, at the last accounts, however, was tranquil.

Mr. Charles Dickens published a card in the London papers of yesterday, stating that the widow of his brother was never in Chicago, but is now alive and well in England.

GENERAL.

The State Senate was not in session yesterday. In the Assembly, the bill authorizing the managers of the Oswego Normal and Training School to purchase apparatus, was passed. Several bills were introduced, and a motion that the election of United States Senator take place on Tuesday morning, was agreed to. Both branches stand adjourned to to-morrow (Monday) forenoon at 11 o'clock.

Gen. Sherman telegraphed to headquarters at Washington, yesterday, the latest report from Gen. Sheridan of the progress of the war in the Indian territory. This is an important document. It states that the destruction of the Comanche village by Col. Evans' command, on Christmas Day, was the final blow to the backbone of the rebellion. A delegation of the chief fighting men of the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes came to Fort Cobb at midnight on the 31st, and begged for peace and for permission for their people to come in. They reported the tribes in mourning for their losses, their people starving, their dogs eaten up and no buffalo, and all ready to surrender unconditionally. Gen. Sheridan denies the statement made by the Indian Agents that Black Kettle's band were on their reservation at the time they were attacked.

Our Mexican correspondent, whose letter will be found in another column, supplies interesting particulars in regard to the opinions of the Mexican Press on Gen. Rosencrans' mission, alludes to the advocacy by a considerable party of the cession by the Government of a portion of Mexican territory in payment of the different claims of American citizens, and speaks of prospective reforms in the Republic. Gonzales Ortega, from his residence in Saltillo, has issued an address to his friends and supporter in the State of Zacatecas, in which, after deprecating any attempted revolutionary movements against the present Government, and in his favor, he exhorts them to continue peaceably their work for the union of the great Liberal Party in their State, and to leave him to enjoy tranquillity in retirement. Purser Oscar Crocheron, of the *Columbia*, has our thanks for the delivery of our Cuba and Mexico correspondence and papers.

In the Colored Convention at Washington, yesterday, resolutions were passed asking Congress to so amend the Constitution as to put beyond cavil the right of every citizen to vote, irrespective of race, color or condition; and urging further legislation to redress the outrages of expelling the colored members from the Georgia Legislature, and to restore the rights of the colored people in that State. An address to the American people is being prepared by one committee, and another is to properly place the suffrage question before the Congressional Judiciary Committee.

The Dominion of Canada Parliament has been prorogued until the 25th of February.

The large Fairbanks' planing, saw and grist mills at Keene, N. H., were almost entirely destroyed by fire late on Friday evening, causing a loss of about $50,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

A special dispatch from the correspondent of the Times in Knoxville, Tenn., reports that the Legislature has declared martial law throughout the State, and requested Gov. Brownlow to call out the militia. This course is taken, probably, on account of the outrages being continually committed by the Kuklux. It is further stated, however, that the Governor will take no hasty action, and not call out the militia until he is fully convinced that it his duty so to do.

Secretary Seward having received a dispatch by cable stating that the official copy of the protocol for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims had been signed, transmitted the original protocol to the Senate on Friday. The cable reports that the signing of the document has elicited favorable comments in nearly all of the London papers of yesterday.

At a meeting of the Portland (Me.) Board of Trade, held yesterday afternoon, strong resolutions were passed in favor of a reciprocity treaty with Canada; also, favoring an appropriation by the Government for a Niagara ship canal, as a measure of economy as well as a commercial necessity.

Dr. G. Sterry Hunt, chemist of the Canadian Geological Survey, lectured last night at Cooper Institute, on "Valleys and Mountains."

An immense boiler in the New-Jersey Central Railroad Mills, at Elizabethport, blew out yesterday with a loud noise, but, fortunately, no one was injured.

John Ritter, another of the victims of the recent boiler explosion at Elizabethport, N. J., died yesterday morning in extreme agony. An inquest was commenced on Friday afternoon and adjourned until Monday next.

The Republican legislative caucus at Albany to nominate a United States Senator, held last evening, was attended by a large crowd, including the Republican members of both Houses. On the second ballot Reuben E. Fenton was declared the nominee, he receiving 52 and E. D. Morgan 40. The result of the first ballot was not announced, but it is stated that it stood: For Fenton, 50; and for Morgan, 42. The nomination of Gov. Fenton was made unanimous.

The Bay State Shoe and Leather Company of Worcester, Mass., has for the second time declared a dividend to their employes, amounting this time to $8,339 20. This sum is so divided that each male who has earned $100 and upward participates in proportion to the amount he has earned, and each female who has earned $50 or more participates in like manner.

Four policemen have been arrested in Chicago charged with causing the death of Ex-Judge Aaron Tyler on the 15th of December last. Mr. Tyler appeared in the Police Court to defend a client charged with keeping a disorderly house. On some remark made during the cross-examining, Justice Milliken ordered him to sit down. There was no seat near, and Mr. Tyler refused to leave his client. The Justice fined him $5 for contempt, and Mr. Tyler still refused to comply with the order. The Police were then ordered to take him out, and several officers seized him, beat, choked and dragged him to a cell under the Court-room. He was soon after released, and died on New-Year's Day. A meeting of the Chicago Bar was called, and a committee appointed to investigate. They reported to a numerously-attended meeting, on Thursday, that the death was the result of injuries received at the hands of the Police.

A party consisting of three men and one woman attempted to cross the track of the Erie Road, in front of an advancing freight train, near Oxford, on Friday afternoon. The men got over in safety, but the woman was struck by the engine, and quite seriously, if not fatally, injured. The train was stopped, and while standing on the track, another freight train ran into it, demolishing several of the rear cars, but injuring no person.

A telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia says that one of Herring's safe has been dug from the ruins of Caldwell's store, and the contents found to be "bright as a dollar."

An express car with all its contents was burned on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad on the 8th inst. A spark from the engine set fire to some light material within the car and the flames could not be extinguished. There was considerable money in the safe and many valuable papers. The loss is estimated at nearly a million of dollars.

Two young ladies residing at No. 250 Marais-street, New-Orleans, were burned to death by the explosion of a petroleum stove a few days ago. Their names were Mary Anne Kelly and Mary Esther. The former was replenishing the pipes feeding the lighted stove, when the combustible material ignited, burst, and set fire to her dress. Her brave companion rushed to her aid, when her clothes also took fire.

Several days ago, the People's National Bank, in Pittsburg, Penn., was robbed of $12,000 by some adroit and daring thief, who abstracted a small tin box containing the amount from the safe. The affair has been kept quiet, in the hope that some clue might be obtained to the perpetrator; but, although the officers of the bank have been making every exertion to ferret out the thief, and have had the assistance of experienced detectives, nothing satisfactory has as yet been discovered.

Last evening Prof. Von Schlagintweit delivered another lecture of the course, on "High Asia," at the Hall of the Historical Society, before an appreciative audience.

Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, delivered an able address before the American Social Science Association at the New-York University last evening, in which he explained and advocated the Civil Service bill, now pending in Congress, and of which he is the author.

The New-York Typographical Society met last evening to celebrate the one hundred and sixty-third anniversary of the birth of Franklin. Remarks were made by Messrs. Savage, Craig and Maverick.

Jenny Wilson, a girl of frail character, was arrested yesterday and committed for trial on the charge of stealing $2,000 in money from Frederick Stewart, of Alabama, who was temporarily residing at No. 121 Pearl-street.

Victor S. Allien, of No. 463 West Twenty-third-street, yesterday caused the arrest of John Black, whom he accused of stealing a gold watch and chain from him, on the previous evening, at the ball of the Socié é Culinaire Philanthropique Justice Mansfield held the prisoner for examination.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, twenty-three cases were disposed of by the magistrates, but none of them were of unusual importance to the public.

Yesterday, Daniel S. Kelly, a letter-carrier, was committed for trial by Commissioner Osborn, charged with having embezzled a letter containing money, from Station "A," in this City.

The Organized Assassins of New-York.

The revelation made in the Times, of Friday, of the existence of organized bands of burglars and assassins in the very heart of New-York City, may well startle the community, and make nervous our peaceful, law-abiding citizens. It is a condition of affairs not hitherto suspected, and the people at once demand to know where the responsibility for it lies, and where a remedy is to be found.

We have often deplored the painful disregard of human life which prevails in Southern society. The carrying of concealed weapons in Southern cities is as common as the practice of carrying canes; the instantaneous resentment of an insult by a shot is held to be a duty of every gentleman. We have never failed in noticing such crimes to deprecate the false sentiment of the society which approves such conduct, and thereby increases the number of such crimes. A falsely-organized society there is responsible for the frequent hasty murders and deliberate assassinations, like that of Rives Pollard, which are committed there. The same society is responsible, too, for the frequent escape of the criminal from the punishment of the law. In other words, Southern society authorizes assassination, and protects its assassins.

From time immemorial, organized bands of robbers, counterfeiters and assassins,—combinations like that of John A. Murrell,—have existed in the West; and to-day they are conducting extensive counterfeiting schemes, wholesale robberies of railroad trains, and the murder of officials and other obnoxious persons. The law in many instances cannot reach the criminals thus organized; often those arrested are tried by a jury of their confederates, and, of course, acquitted; while in most instances they are never even arrested. Outraged society in the end is forced to take the law into its own hands, and, as in the case of the Renos at New-Albany, Ind., commit excesses quite as deplorable as the crimes they pretend to punish.

The organized assassins of New-York City are even more formidable than those of the West and South. It appears from the developments made in the case of the murder of Mr. Rogers that more than one of these organizations exist in this City. They are composed of young ruffians, thieves by early training and association, and the bands are formed for mutual aid and protection in the commission of burglaries, arson and even murder. The Rogers murder was committed, it now appears, by a member of one of these gangs, familiarly known to the Police as "the Nineteenth-street gang." The members are so well known to the Police that many of them are enumerated by name. It was so strong in numbers that though directed with no ability or intelligence, it was long enabled to prevent, by the concerted action of its members, the punishment of these detected and arrested in frequent thefts of the boldest character; and it was not until a most horrible murder of a policeman, three years ago, aroused the authorities to the absolute necessity of more vigorous action, that the gang was for a time broken up. Though no one of the many who were arrested for complicity in this murder was hung, several were sent to State Prison for terms of from two to seven years, and one for life. For a time this disorganized the band, but during the last year, on the discharge of some of the convicts, it was partly reorganized and inaugurated the new year with the murder of Mr. Rogers.

The public may well ask who or what is responsible for this condition of affairs. Society is not; the public sentiment heartily condemns all such ruffianism; the laws themselves are ample for the punishment of these characters; the Police, though weak in numbers, is the best organized and most effective in the country; the legal authorities are able enough, and the Executive strong enough. Why is not the power employed, and the law enforced?

May not these ruffians derive their strength, and find immunity from arrest, prosecution and punishment in something besides a defect either in the Police or Judiciary organizations of the City? May it not result from an unexpressed but still well defined animosity existing between the Judiciary, or rather the political power behind the Judiciary, and the Police, or the political power behind that body? The Police of this City as at present organized is controlled by the Republicans; the Judiciary of New-York City is elected by the Democratic Party, which controls the City by an immense majority. There is not that unity of action between these two rival political organizations which is necessary to the proper administration of justice. Ruffians are frequently arrested in this City while committing petty crimes, taken by the Police to the nearest Magistrate, and discharged, not always because he is innocent, but for political reasons. Every such arrest makes an enemy for the Police and its party. Every such discharge buys a voter for the Judge and his party. There is no inducement held out to the Policemen to make arrests under these circumstances; he makes by doing so an enemy not only for his party and the force to which he belongs, but for himself personally; and they are by no means desirable enemies when they are members of organizations like that of "the Nineteenth-street gang," which hurls huge stones from the housetops on the heads of unsuspecting policemen, or like that of the St. Bernard House gang, who amuse themselves by shooting each other down and then escaping punishment by declining to prosecute each other.

This animosity between the Police and Judiciary is not an imaginary one; it exists without doubt, and is a result of partisan strife for place. One of the deplorable results of its existence is the formation of such criminal organizations as that whose history we have given. While the rival political organizations are laboring to bring each other into disrepute, the thieves and assassins of the City are enabled to organize and commit burglaries and arsons without fear of arrest or punishment. The Police fear to make enemies of dangerous characters by arresting them only to be discharged. It is only when the roused public gives expression in unqualified terms to its horror at some horrible crime that the two forces are frightened into concerted action and the offenders are punished. And often when the public feeling subsides during the law's delay the criminal escapes in the end. What remedy can be suggested? We despair of a practical one as long as we are saddled with the present system of an elective Judiciary.

The Spanish Revolution—What Next?

The state of affairs in Spain is still anomalous in the last degree. As the *Pall Mall Gazette* puts it, "a revolution which does not revolve at all," is an almost inexplicable phenomenon. And yet it is difficult to say at present what real progress has been made since the initiative step of the deposition of Queen Isabella. The destructive element in the revolution seems to have expended its force in achieving that result, and little has yet been done in the way of reconstructing the institutions of the country on any permanent basis. It is true that all concerned in the actual movement which led to the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty, are pledged to what are vaguely known as Liberal measures, and there is no fear, come what may, that anything like the tyranny and bigotry which marked the Government of Queen Isabella can ever again prevail in Spain. But the prospect is far from being altogether satisfactory. Though it would not have been advisable that any precipitate conclusion should have been come to with regard to the future form of Government; it is not a good sign that so long a period should have elapsed without any evidence of a settled determination on the part of the people as to what the next step is to be. The local conflicts which have hitherto taken place between the troops of the national Government and detached parties of insurgents have not been in themselves of any very great importance. But the danger from such sources increases every day. As long as the present uncertainty continues, both the Republicans and the partisans of the various aspirants to the throne are likely to become every day less disposed to submit to a peaceful and constitutional arbitrament upon their claims, and more disposed to resort to violence or conspiracy. If the Duke de Montpensier, or any other member of the exiled family should be detected in taking part in any intrigue to further their own interests in any illegitimate way, there would be only too great justification for the Republicans to resist it; if practicable, by force: And as long as the uncertainty prevails, the greater is the temptation to all who possess influence with the army to use it for selfish ends, and to the detriment of the real interests and wishes of the country.

But in spite of all this we are not disposed to take so gloomy a view of Spanish affairs as it seems to be the fashion to do in many quarters in Europe just at present. There is still reason to hope that although the expression of the will of the country as to the future form of its institutions has been so long delayed, it will be respected when it does take place. No foreign Power manifests hostility to Spain, or to any form of government she may choose to adopt. On the contrary, the proposal for the cession of Gibraltar to Spain, irrespective of what political institutions she may adopt, is daily gaining ground in England, the only argument ever advanced against it being the danger of the stronghold being wrested from Spain by some other Power in case of a European war. Spain is involved, it is true, in a military expedition to Cuba that assumes the proportions of a serious war for the moment, but the affair cannot be of long enough duration, however it may terminate, to prove a serious tax upon the financial resources of the country. We are inclined to hope, on the whole, that affairs will be settled without serious trouble. The indications at present point to the establishment of a Republic, and if the popular will on this point be only clearly enough expressed, so as at once to convince all would-be sovereigns of the futility of their ambition, it would undoubtedly be the best settlement that can be made. The main danger in the situation is that the popular verdict, whatever its nature, may not be sufficiently decisive to finally settle things, and put an end to all further agitation. But as things have gone satisfactorily so far, there is good ground for hopeful anticipations for the future. We are inclined to believe that the Spanish people are far more ripe for a Republic than is generally believed, and more capable of guarding it, if once established, from the three great dangers of anarchy, military rule, or Cæsarism. In any case, it is a great thing that they are working out their own destiny, secure from foreign interference and undisturbed by schemes of aggression abroad.

Misapplication of the Monroe Doctrine.

It was Mr. Seward who suggested, three or four years ago, the purchase of a foreign port or two as "bastions of the fortress of our Republic;" he has since negotiated the purchase of St. Thomas, but Congress hesitates to ratify the bargain. The commercial and naval value of such coaling and refitting stations was fully and fairly presented at the time; it was generally conceded then as now that the advantages of such ports in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, when peacefully purchased for purely commercial considerations, could not be overestimated. But it was urged that, if obtained by conquest or intrigue, it was likely that they would prove sources of trouble and embarrassment; the extension of our territory by such measures as those proposed by Mr. Banks in his resolution for the protection of Hayti and St. Domingo, in which we are asked to assume all the positive responsibilities and reap only negative advantages, is now recognized as calculated to weaken very materially the foreign influence of this country.

Doubtless the resolution of Mr. Banks has been ridiculed out of existence and will hardly be resumed during this session, if ever; but it is worthy of serious consideration as indicating the growth of false ideas of our foreign policy which threaten to lead, if permitted to grow unchecked, to the improper application of the Monroe Doctrine. The signal success of the Administration in its application of this policy to the French in Mexico appears to have intoxicated some of our legislators with the power and influence of the Government. When Mr. Seward politely expressed the hope that the retirement of the French would not be delayed beyond the time originally agreed upon, the evacuation promptly followed in obedience to what Napoleon recognized as the imperative command of a determined people. But the nation does not by its unanimous approval of the scheme direct the protection of Hayti and St. Domingo; on the contrary, it is indifferent to the fate of those nations in a political sense; and without the positive support of the people the action proposed by Mr. Banks would prove a signal failure. Mr. Banks intimated during the House debate on the 13th inst. that the St. Domingo republics were solicitous of annexation, but he declined to explain how expressions had been given to this desire. If they were to ask heartily and openly for admission to this Union the annexation of Hayti and St. Domingo would doubtless be of no positive injury to us and of great benefit to them; but no good is to come of protection or mere expressions of sympathy. We owe these Powers neither aid nor sympathy; and the Monroe Doctrine need never be applied to them save in maintenance of our own dignity and old policy.

England is fairly illustrating just now the folly of a too wide and unsystematic extension of territory. What was once her great glory is become her chief trouble; and she now regrets when she once boasted that "the sun never ceases to shine on her dominions." She is no longer able to protect her Provinces, and gladly consents that the strongest may set up a confederation of her own. The various conflicting commercial interests of the numerous little islands in her possessions, have complicated her commercial affairs by necessitating the production of the industry or products of one Province at the expense of the people of the others or the home Government; and the maintenance of the administration of each has involved her in an immense debt. This dilution of her power all over the globe has naturally affected her strength at home, until she no longer dictates to Europe and holds the balance of power there. We have no excuse for such a policy of expansion. It will prove a serious misfortune if, with an unpopulated and undeveloped country of almost unlimited area, we should indulge too largely in the false policy of diluting our strength by wasting it on foreign lands of no value to us. The boundless continent is unmistakably ours; it is proper that it should be, but let us not fritter away what strength we have by endeavoring to protect all the weak nations in our vicinity.

The Rival Strategists—Butler vs. Kilpatrick.

Gen. Kilpatrick's letter on the Chilian Mission is extremely touching. "I have read," he says, "with *deep interest*, Gen. Butler's proposition to abolish the Chili Mission or tack it on to Peru." With "deep interest," indeed, for, as he proceeds to show, he has set his heart on Chili, has a "claim" on Chili, and to Chili is bound to go—but it is drawing rather *too* much upon a man's patriotism, to fob him off, with the mere "plea of economy," as Gen. Kilpatrick himself phrases it, on a beggarly second-class mission, at reduced pay.

Gen. Butler, it seems, has had an eye turned more or less upon Gen. Kilpatrick ever since that little affair in the Fifth District, last October. "Since the day after Gen. Butler's triumph in the Fifth District of Massachusetts," says Gen. Kilpatrick, "when he boasted he would never rest until he had crushed Kilpatrick, I have been expecting his attack,—*and it has come.*"

But how has it come? The first point in this question is, how is a measure to reduce Foreign Missions an attack on Gen. Kilpatrick? *Chili* may feel injured by being so depreciated; but surely Gen. Kilpatrick is not Chili. Or, can it be that this gentleman regards himself as having a preëmption claim on the Mission to Chili, and so takes the action of the House as a personal affront?

Such, we fear, is the case; and that, on some mysterious grounds, Gen. Kilpatrick fancies that he has a prescriptive right to represent us at Santiago. That wily Massachusetts fowler knew the weak point to aim at, to make the other General flap like a struck bird. Nevertheless, Gen. Kilpatrick is clearly an ill-used man. Last year he voluntarily left his lucrative post to make speeches for Grant; and this, not because Grant asked for him, nor because he wanted to come to his beloved country. He seems to have had a distinct understanding with himself in his own mind that he would be offered and would accept the Chilian Mission. He did not care to conceal that intention the other day at Hartford, when, in response to the surprise-gift of a silver service, he alluded eloquently to the prospect of his departure to "the shore of distant Chili."

But at this point the brutal Butler, with a characteristic refinement of cruelty, comes in, and "under a mere plea of economy," induces the House to reduce the rank and pay of the Chilian diplomatic service. Of course, Gen. Kilpatrick feels himself not only hurt in honor and purse, (the Chilian Mission being, as we have explained, his private manor, whereon Butler has no right to poach,) but he is seriously compromised with his Hartford friends and others, of whom, for aught we know, he may have already taken a tender leave. For, however fond a man may be of the shore of distant Chili, you can hardly seriously expect him to go to that shore on the reduced pay of a reduced Mission.

We can't help seeing that in this strategic match between Gens. Butler and Kilpatrick, the former has the latter at a disadvantage. Let us therefore give Kilpatrick a hint gratis. Instead of asking Butler, as he does, to "go to the State Department and ask Mr. Seward how Chili—God bless her—sumpathized with us in our struggle," let him not worry himself about Butler or about Chili—God bless her—but try for some other capital. Chili is not the only distant shore to go to, and there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. "The world is all before him, where to choose."

In this way, Gen. Kilpatrick will completely checkmate his enemy, who certainly cannot get *all* the Foreign Missions abolished or reduced. He has himself, in this letter, put his own claims irresistibly, saying "let us send the ablest and truest men in our land." Meanwhile, let him continue to ply Gen. Ben, as he does, with his "voting fifty-two times for the traitor Davis," with "accepting the hospitality of a New-York Democratic Club," and with "extending the two hands of friendship to President Johnson, and wishing him a happy, happy, happy New-Year"—and in this way he will probably bring down two birds with one stone, both Butler and (through the Senate) this very Mission to Chili.

The Stevenson Case—Enforcing Forfeitures of Rebel Property.

The suit brought by the Government against Vernon K. Stevenson, which was tried in the District Court, before Judge Blatchford, a few days since, involved a question of law, the determination of which is of great interest, not only to the Government and Mr. Stevenson, but to a great many others who may be in the same position as Mr. Stevenson. He was not one of those unfortunates at the South who were impoverished by the rebellion, but found himself the possessor of a large sum of money which he had realized from the sale of cotton, which he had brought from Tennessee and other inland States to Wilmington. This suit was brought to make him pay to the Government the proceeds of that cotton, and the Government based its claim on the Non-intercourse act, which declared that when States were by proclamation declared to be in a state of insurrection, all commercial intercourse between them and the rest of the United States should cease, and all goods, wares and merchandise coming from such State into the other parts of the United States should be "forfeited to the United States." The Judge held that no recovery could be had, because the Government could have no right outside of the statute, and the statute only provided for a seizure of the property itself, and inasmuch as there had been here no seizure of the cotton itself, there could be no recovery.

But the position assumed by the Government was that though that statute provided only for a seizure of the property, yet it also declared that it became forfeited to the United States on the completion of the offence, and the goods thereupon became the property of the United States, and that, though the statute gave no other right of procedure than a right to seize the goods themselves, yet, under general law, one who interfered with and sold the property of the United States was liable in damages for the conversion of it. In other words, they said: "This property was forfeited to the United States by its removal from one State to another contrary to that law. This defendant, therefore, has taken and sold property which was ours, and he must pay us its value."

The reasoning of the Judge in his decision dismissing the case, does not exactly meet this view. He says that he thinks that the forfeiture can be enforced only as is provided by the statute. But this suit was not in form a suit to enforce the forfeiture, but to recover damages against the defendant for so dealing with it after it was forfeited as to prevent the Government from enforcing the forfeiture. It is true, however, that it is but another mode of reaching the same result, and it may well be that the Judge's view of the law will be sustained on an appeal.

If it should not, the case will reach very far in its results, for then if the Government can show that any man, during the rebellion, sold any property which had been moved from one State to another, that man is liable to be called upon to pay over the value of the property to the Government. It would seem to be also a result which must follow from such a decision that whenever anything was declared forfeited to the United States, and was sold by the owner before the enforcement of the forfeiture, the Government could sue the seller for its value. Thus, in these proceedings against Gutterman Brothers, which are now pending, if it should appear that they had imported any goods in violation of the law, which were declared forfeited in consequence of such violation, they could be called upon to pay over the value, even though the goods had years ago been sold and consumed.

We are not clear that such a result would be undesirable, so far as fraudulent importations are concerned. Whether it would be desirable to allow all the transactions which went on in the rebel States during the war to be overhauled in the same way may be more doubtful.

The legal question, however, is not free from doubt. There are at least dicta of the Courts which point strongly in the direction of the view which the Government maintains. But so far as we know, there is no decision exactly in point, and this case will be a leading one on the question.

That Spanish Throne in Mexico.

We hear nothing more of that great Spanish scheme for accommodating Mexico with a King. And yet the Madrid telegram was both prolific and precise. It gave us the man, the place, the means; the mover, "one of Maximilian's Mexican Generals; the Confederates, "200 officers of high rank," with "pay secured in advance"—though, to be sure, what is beggarly pay in advance to "Spanish scientific and military officers of high rank?" The very names of the abettors, even, we know—Marshal Prim, who "grants unlimited leave of absence" to the 200 officers, and "the Emperor Napoleon," who "favors the project." It was at this point, we remember, that we became decidedly incredulous. Anything reasonable in the way of a sensation is gratifying; but you must draw the line of credulity somewhere, and we drew it at "Napoleon."

The trouble to begin with in the path of the 200 is suggested by Mrs. Glass' famous rule—First get your *throne*. The Madrid movement is discribed as one "to place Count Girgenti on the throne of Mexico." There is at present no throne in Mexico, and, to the best of our belief, there is not likely to be one for some time to come. There was lately a throne in Mexico, but it didn't amount to much. But, if Count Girgenti will first *get* his throne, he may stand a better chance of sitting on it. At present, however, the United States, as well as Mexico, are disposed not to tolerate a throne there at all; and as we had very little trouble in turning out Napoleon and his Zouaves, with a "big job" on our own hands, we could make quick work now with Girgenti and his 200. But, we repeat, let them not count on Napoleon—a burnt child dreads the fire.

If we should hazard a guess about this whole matter, we should guess that all this story is spun out of a movement to send Spanish reinforcements to Cuba, to quell the insurgents. Hence the kindness of Marshal Prim who "grants officers," hence the "pay in advance," the "secret assistance of members of the Government," and the favor of Napoleon. This would be much more sensible business, at any rate, for the 200, than putting Count Girgenti's head into a Mexican halter. Spain had better go to work right away to get a King (or a President) for itself, instead of worrying about giving one to Mexico.

TOWN TOPICS.

The proposal to place in the Central Park the statue of George Washington, copied by the late W. J. Hubard from that by Houdon, now at Richmond, is an excellent idea, and we wonder it was not suggested long ago. One copy of the statue is at Raleigh, another in the College of Lexington, and another in the Athenæum Library of Boston. Gen. Lafayette, while he thought little of the Stuart portrait, and liked that by Trumbull much better, declared that Houdon's work presented the man as he lived. This statue has a grand and simple air of truth, in the civic dress and the cane in the right hand—all embodying the pure and singular genius of Washington, who always ranked the citizen above the soldier. The work is *Washington's own idea*, not Houdon's; and, in that respect, it is, beyond a doubt, the truest and most valuable thing of the kind extant. It would certainly be a peerless ornament of the Central Park, standing in some prominent position upon a broad and ornamented pedestal, with beautiful accessories and surroundings.

The murderer of Rogers has had time, since he committed the deed, to get to Alaska, or to Africa, or to any other country in the uttermost parts of the earth. Instead of giving up the pursuit, however, instead of giving up the search here and elsewhere, it ought to be kept up for years, if necessary, by an officer or officers detailed for the purpose, and the present rewards for the arrest of the murderer ought to be quadrupled.

The functions of a Sanitary Inspector throw peculiar temptations in the way of the incumbent to act dishonestly. In this view of the case, it is of great importance that men should hold the office whose standing, professionally and personally, places them beyond the reach of suspicion. It is absurd for the Board of Health to suppose that the right kind of men can be obtained to give their entire time to the work at a salary so small as that which has hitherto been allowed. Ten Inspectors have heretofore been employed, and the point made against them is that they have not given the whole of their time to their duties. This was scarcely to have been expected, taking into account the compensation they have received. There has been no complaint, as we understand it, that the Inspectors have not been sufficiently thorough; but the disposition of the Board is that the drudgery of the business—the personal supervision of the process of disinfecting, &c.—should be done by the Inspectors. For this there would seem to be no special necessity. It is a duty that might well be performed by officers of a lower grade. Then why not reduce the number of Sanitary Inspectors to four or six first-class men, paying them enough to secure their whole service and to place them beyond the reach of temptation, and employ a cheaper class—unskilled officers—to do the work of fumigating and disinfecting?

That is a very appropriate sign with which a certain enterprising sorceress on the east side of town decorates the front of her dwelling. It bears the inscription, "Madame ——, Clairvoyance and Palmistry; also, Plain Washing Done." It is a neat way of announcing that she takes in clothes to wash and the public generally; thoroughly soft-soaps them; cleans them out; gets them on a string; flattens them out; does them up handsomely; and sends them home looking very fresh. She will probably make her fortune, if not that of her patrons. Though her palmistry may not smooth the wrinkles from the brow of Care, it will at least undertake to remove them from his ruffled bosom.

"Ichabod" has long been written in unmistakable characters upon the public grounds at the southern end of the City, known as the Battery. There is a prospect, however, that the ancient glories of the Battery will be revived under another form. Already the United States Government has purchased a large slice of the water-front—250 feet—and now it is negotiating with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for an additional strip, the aggregate to include the whole of the land lying between the Staten Island Ferry and Castle Garden. If the bargain shall be closed, of which there is little doubt, the General Government will at once put in execution the plans already made for the erection at this point of a Custom-house, Assay Office and other public buildings which will be a credit and ornament to the City. These structures are to be of granite and the estimated cost of them is $3,500,000. It is believed that the buildings in this City now in use by the Government can be disposed of for $4,000,000, and the money obtained by their sale would defray the cost of the new and more convenient edifices.

That excellent organization known as the Police Mutual Aid Association, which has been in existence little more than a year, has amply demonstrated the advantages which its members enjoy. Its object is purely benevolent and protective. Upon the death of one of the members, each person whose name is enrolled and in good standing on the records of the Association, contributes 50 cents, which is payable at the next monthly receipt of salary. This amount, which in the aggregate falls little short of $1,000, is at once paid to the family or heirs of the deceased. In this way, since the organization of the Association, no less than $31,177 have been received and applied in a most timely and judicious manner. The sum contributed by each member last year did not exceed in the aggregate $12 or $15, and as this insignificant amount was collected in installments of 50 cents, it was not in the slightest sense burdensome to the poorest man on the force. The principle upon which the Association is based may not be altogether sound as applied to life insurance, but it operates advantageously in this case, and it might well be imitated by the Fire Department, and indeed by other organized bodies.

The poor, hardworking sailor is almost wholly ignored in the discussions now so common upon the interests of the working classes. One of the stiffest grievances of "poor Jack" is the commission system, rigidly enforced by the shipping offices of this port, by which seamen are compelled to pay from $5 to $10 to secure employment on a vessel applying for a crew. This is a heavy percentage on wages which rarely exceed $20 per month. A powerful combination also exists among the 200 proprietors of sailors' boarding-houses which compels sailors to patronize their establishments. Exorbitant rates are exacted for very poor fare and worse accommodations, and no sailor can reach a vessel who does not hail from one of these houses. The wrongs of sailors verge upon the intolerable; and it is the bounden duty of shipowners, merchants and all merciful men to devise a plan for mitigating the impositions under which they suffer. Congress ought to take hold of the matter and give us laws which will relieve the American sailor from a despotism that is degrading in the extreme.

The Board of Health are about to appoint a Sanitary Superintendent in the place of Dr. Dalton, who has resigned. It is of paramount importance that a man should be selected who is capable of filling the office with proper regard to the magnitude of the interests of which, to a great degree, he is the custodian. The name of Dr. Harris, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, has been mentioned in connection with the position. His appointment would be an advantage on the score of economy, as Dr. Harris, in consequence of his thorough and practical knowledge of the wants of the Department—a knowledge obtained from the experience of long and arduous service—could easily conduct the affairs of the Bureau over which he at present presides and perform at the same time all the duties required of the Sanitary Superintendent.

As we announced a few days since, there is a prospect that the old Dutch Church in Fulton-street, at the corner of William, will be torn down to make room for stores. A correspondent, who is the descendant of one who preached in the Dutch language in the old church, only expresses the sentiment of a large part of the community when he hopes that the Consistory will not consent to the proposed removal. The church is the only edifice in the City, with one exception, which has been used for religious purposes over a century; and if it is torn down there will scarcely be a memento left to point out the early church history of New-York. Its destruction would be mourned by many as the loss of an ancient land-mark which is associated with historical interests almost of a sacred character. It should be allowed to stand, and be used to disseminate that Gospel to which the venerable edifice was so long ago dedicated. It ought indeed to be used as a grand centre of missionary work. In connection with this matter, a well-known antiquarian and scholar of this City tells us that thousands of persons have noticed the old cannon on the corner of Fulton and William streets, with its ball half driven in, without knowing anything of its history. This cannon was rejected by the British soldiery, and was lying upon the ground, near where it now is. The ball was one of the first fired into the City, in the early part of the Revolutionary War, by the British from the Brooklyn side. A blacksmith's shop was on one of the corners, and its occupant seeing the missile fall, immediately went out, picked it up, turned the cannon upon its end, and drove the ball partly in, as may now be seen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the second half of last year sixty-four French newspapers suffered the penalties of the law for various offences against the Government. The editors were condemned to terms of imprisonment amounting in all to sixty-six months, and to fines amounting in all to $25,000. The Emperor has, from time to time, liberalized the Press laws and extended the privileges of newspapers; but he still manages to keep them well under control.

That great gray eagle which has carried off a baby somewhere or other periodically in the newspapers, for the past ten or fifteen years, has done it again—this time in Tennessee. The Nashville *Press* gives the usual graphic and thrilling account of the adventure, including the presentiment of the servant, who had just left the child in the cradle—her frantic foot-race through the woods in pursuit of the bird, who was flying with the boy with his "cruel talons" in its clothes, just over the tops of the trees,—her exhausted condition when she reached the place where the bird had alighted, the streaming tears, &c., &c., all after the usual style. We always did like that story, as a good specimen of journalistic invention. But the *Press* has not improved it much; indeed, it was just about as good at the outset as it is now.

Talking of cruelty to animals, we wonder if there can be any more disgusting cruelty than that of setting two game-birds to fight, each armed with steel spurs that rip, gash and lacerate like daggers. The fighting of the unarmed birds would be bad enough; but the addition of the steel shows that our cockfighters are a brutal set of savages. That imported cockfighting fashion is growing at a great rate in this country. Several "mains" were fought lately between New-York, Philadelphia and Newark birds—the combatants tearing, gouging and ripping one another in a horrible manner. Most assuredly the man who sets on a main of cocks would think very little of stabbing or shooting his fellow; and, for the sake of society, this brainless and butcherly amusement should be looked after. It is far worse than pugilism or gambling.

Whatever the Spanish Revolution may not have done, it has disclosed many facts regarding the condition of popular feeling and the advancement of popular thought that will make it well nigh impossible for another such repressive Government as the old one ever to be established there. One of these disclosures is the fact of a widespread existence of Protestant principle in Spain. For many years, as has now been found out, a Protestant Spanish journal was printed in London by Rev. JUAN CALDERON, and was systematically and broadly circulated in Spain. Since his death others took up the work, and bibles, religious tracts and books were secretly printed in cellars and scattered surreptitiously all over the land. With free leave to circulate, such things would be dangerous to no Government.

Admiral ELLIOT, in London, comes out again against the screw propellers, instancing the fate of some of the screw-ships—the *London* (three years ago,) the *Hibernia* (lately) and the *Columbia*—the latter having lost her screw. He recommends the hydraulic propeller instead; showing the efficacy of his hydraulic engine in discharging a ship's leakage and annihilating a fire on board, as well as doing safely and powerfully the main work of propulsion.

We learn from the Albany *Cultivator* that the proposition to increase the President's salary to a sum equivalent to what it was fifty years ago, "would sap the foundation of this Government, destroy the resources of the country, build up an aristocracy of office-holders, and place the labor of the country in a state of serfdom." Really this is a frightful state of things to contemplate. But how does it happen that we had no such experiences in the times when the President's salary, as regards its purchasing power, was four times greater than that which will be paid to President GRANT?

Mr. GLADSTONE seems at least to have inspired his chief officers with a desire for economical retrenchment. Mr. CARDWELL, formerly Minister for the Colonies, now Minister for War, is putting his former experience to good use in recommending reductions in Great Britain's foreign contingents. Twenty-six million pounds a year is a pretty penny for a peaceable country to spend, but that is England's present figure for military disbursements. Like Gen. GRANT, however, the new English War Minister does not recommend any sweeping legislative reduction of the army, but the establishment of a principle which, by natural operation, shall in time gradually diminish the force and its expenses. Legislation always operates easiest upon institutions when it acts in accordance with their organic law. This forcing business is always difficult.

While no man should allow statistical argument to deprive him of the pleasure of giving in charity, by personal effort, yet it is well for givers to take the trouble of knowing why and to what and whom they give. In London, of late, much public interest has been aroused by inquiries into the causes and cure of pauperism. At a large meeting held for consideration of the subject, it was officially stated that more than seven millions of pounds ($35,000,000 gold) are annually expended in charity in that huge city. But supposing the really destitute and deserving ones to be one-eighth of the population, about 400,000, this would give about £17 a head for men, women and children. Now, $85 per year would go a long way to make each of these paupers comfortable—and yet they are paupers, beggars and criminals.

The Republican Party are in favor of *specie* payments; the Democratic Party are in favor of *specious* payments.

The Chicago people have well earned a reputation for enterprise. It is generally conceded that their sagacious divination of the irresistible influence exerted upon traffic by affording it proper railroad facilities and connections, gave to their city its present metropolitan position in the West. A Chicago man has broached a new idea lately, which, if successfully carried out by his fellow-citizens, will give Chicago a singular advantage for cheap manufacturing capacity. The proposition is to build a huge central generator of compressed air, by using exceedingly powerful steam engines to condense and pump air into a gasometer heavily weighted. From this central source the compressed air is to be led through mains and pipes, driven by the uniform pressure at its source, through the city, and by service-pipes into shops, manufactories or any mechanical establishments needing driving power. The economy of individual furnaces, boilers, fuel, employes, waste, cartage, building of chimneys and smoke-stacks, &c., is evident. And the obviation of smoke nuisances, dangers from explosion, insurance risks, and so on, inseparable from steam power, would be also very considerable. To a superficial view, the scheme looks exceedingly promising; the question will probably arise upon its feasibility. The Chicago *Railway Review* speaks well of it, and calculates that it would save more than half the present expenses of steam working.

San Francisco is blessed with some spiritual guides, who believe in making the most of their opportunities. The Sunday following the recent earthquake, Rev. A. L. STONE, a brilliant but somewhat eccentric gentleman from Boston, announced that the terrible shaking the city had received was a direct visitation of the displeasure of God, because the people had refused to repent under the previous chastisement of the small-pox! The sermon has since been published in pamphlet form. The learned preacher says:

> "The yellow flag was his banner of royalty. We saw, but we did not adore. A few reverent voices said: 'God is here!' But the multitude did not put on sackcloth and sit in ashes. We called our plague an 'epidemic,' and passed on heedless of the glorious and august presence. Well, then: He must try another and more effectual coming. And he came, unheralded.
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> We cannot be wrong now, if we call this event a visit of God. It is not a mere natural phenomenon, in the sense of including only an obedience to natural law, and excluding a special Divine purpose."

Where this interpreter found his authority we cannot imagine. But in his view of the case, while San Francisco must be a frightful den of wickedness, the little town of Whitehall, on Lake Champlain, (which thought it felt a tremor,) must be also in a bad way, and our unshaken Gotham remains proudly pure and innocent in the midst of all this depravity.

What Jubal Early Thinks of the Amnesty Proclamation.

Gen. JUBAL EARLY, on the 5th inst., wrote a letter from Drummondsville, Canada West., to a friend at Floyd Court-house, Va., of which a correspondent of the Lynchburg *News* speaks as follows:

As the General expresses his views freely and unreservedly upon the questions now before the people of Virginia, and there being no restrictions of privacy, the gentleman kindly allowed me to take the following extracts to lay before the public through your columns. With reference to the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, he writes:

"The recent proclamation I regard as a final acknowledgment by the United States Government, in all its departments, of its *inability to hold any of us responsible*, under the Constitution and laws as they were, for our resistance to its usurpations; and as it is general in its terms and requires no obligation from any of us, without accepting it as a pardon for offences committed, but regarding it in the light above mentioned, I think I can now return without a compromise of principles, and will do so."

The General then expresses his purpose of going on a visit, during the Winter, to his father, in Missouri, and adds:

"I will be back (meaning to Franklin County, Va.) by the time the elections are held, and *I will come back with the determination of opposing the scallawag constitution* in every shape and form, and all compromises recognizing in any manner negro equality. I shall prefer political annihilation rather than accede to any compromise of honor."

He had just returned from a visit to Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, who, he says, will start for the United States about the same time with himself. He further writes:

"Tell all true men to hold on to their principles, and not allow themselves to be frightened into a compromise of them. I see a proposition mooted on the basis of universal suffrage (including the negroes) and universal amnesty. *I shall oppose such a compromise* with all my might, and will not consent to be bribed by any such expedient. I prefer myself to remain disfranchised."

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CUBA.

The steamship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool Jan. 2, and Queenstown Jan. 3, reached this port yesterday, with one day's later news than was at hand by the *Ville de Paris*.

On Dec. 31, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON honored Mr. and Mrs. NEWMAN HALL with his company, when a number of influential merchants and Nonconformist professors and clergy, with some members of Parliament, including Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, Mr. McARTHUR and Mr. HENRY RICHARD, assembled and expressed their hearty admiration of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's endeavors to promote peace between the two nations. His Excellency delivered a very interesting and eloquent address in reply. He said his one great object had been to manifest, as the representative of the United States, peace and good will to all persons and all parties here—forgetting past differences and endeavoring to cement a firm and lasting peace. He spoke of the importance of religion in connection with good government and the prosperity of nations, referring to the prevalence of a religious spirit in America as the chief source of her prosperity, and of the success of the principle of law and freedom in the late war. He also spoke very strongly against slavery, which he had opposed before the war as both impolitic and unchristian. Although among the gentlemen assembled there had been differing opinions respecting the policy of the war at its outbreak, says the London *Star*, there was only one sentiment expressed of satisfaction at the issue, and of high respect and admiration for Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON and his mission as a peacemaker.

On Dec. 30, shortly after noon, an explosion occurred at Haydock Colliery, belonging to Messrs. RICHARD EVANS & Co., in what is known as the Queen Pit, situate about the centre of the township of Haydock, three miles from St. Helen's, and seven from Wigan. There were two mines working—one called the "Raven Main Delph," and the other the "Nine Feet." The entire depth of the downcast shaft is 280 yards. The "nine feet" is got at the lowest depth, and it was in this district that the explosion occurred. About twenty-five men were at work there, 250 yards from the pit eye. Of that number three were brought out of the pit severely burned, and twenty-four are dead. Altogether there were 300 men engaged in the whole of the workings connected with the downcast shaft. Those who were not in the part where the explosion occurred perceived a violent movement and a change of air.

On Dec. 31, six of the directors of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., (Limited,) three of whom had also been members of the old firm of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. of Lombard-street and Birchin-lane, which the limited company superseded—namely, Mr. JOHN HENRY GURNEY, Mr. HENRY EDMUND GURNEY, Mr. ROBERT BIRKBECK, Mr. HENRY FORD BARCLAY, Mr. HARRY GEORGE GORDON and Mr. WILLIAM RENNIE, appeared at the Justice-room of the Mansion-house on summonses which charged them, in effect, with a conspiracy to defraud the shareholders of the limited company of money to the amount of £3,000,000 sterling. Each of the defendants, in conclusion, were bound over to appear for a future examination.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS was residing, at last accounts, at the Paris Grand Hotel.

The Superintendent des Beaux Arts, the Count DE NIEUWERKERQUE, had had a paralytic stroke; his powers of speech as well as of writing are completely suspended. His state was reported as alarming.

The Countess REUSS is reported to have received on Christmas Day a casket of carved ebony clasped with silver, the key of which was sent to her while at dessert, a large party being present. On unlocking this mysterious box, a guillotine, beneath which lay the extended figure of PRIM, and a gallows, on which was suspended another *fac-simile* of her husband, sprang up on the principle of the well-known toy, Jack-in-the-box. An inscription lay at the bottom of the box—"Either one or the other." This cheerful Christmas-box excited no small consternation.

It was semi-officially announced in Berlin that the proposal, which proceeded from the Government of Baden, to introduce a reciprocal arrangement, allowing subjects of Baden and North Germany the option of serving in either the North German or Baden army, was officially communicated to the President of the Confederation as far back as June, 1868. The agreement arrived at on this point, owed its origin solely to a desire to facilitate the performance of military service as much as possible for the subjects of both the states in question.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The City of London—Metropolitan Statistics—The New Parliament—The Money Market and American Finance—A New Theatre—English Habits—Velocipedomania Impossible—British Criticism of American Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1868.

It is 2:30 P. M., and the last rays of the setting sun are throwing long shadows of chimney tops over the tiled roofs of this gloomy metropolis. Excuse this romantic beginning, but the sun, dimly seen at times through London fog, has fallen into very bad habits. He gets up very late, he retires early, and at high noon he barely skirts along the Surrey hills. At 3 P. M. you are forced to light the gas or the colza, when you are in for a night of eighteen hours. And to think that they are preparing for Christmas in the long midsummer days in hot Australia!

With all the other children, I am waiting with great impatience for the pantomimes. They commence on Saturday night, all but the one at the Crystal Palace, which took time by the forelock, to the great disgust of the managers of the theatres proper, and brought out its pantomime four days in advance. I propose to take a full course of pantomimes this year from Covent Garden and Drury Lane to the Victoria and City of London—that is, if the latter theatre does not raise its prices. At present they are upon the following moderate scale: Gallery, one penny; pit, twopence; boxes, fourpence. I ought to reduce these prices to Federal currency, but the price of gold is so fluctuating that I find it difficult. In any case, I shall charge you the full sterling price for my tickets.

"The City of London" is, I believe, the cheapest of the large regular theatres. They make these prices pay by packing rather close, and having two performances every evening—7 to 9, 9:30 to 11:30. The second series accommodates the shop boys and apprentices. It answers instead of the half price at 9 o'clock at the other theatres, for which you get the final acts of the sensation drama and an entire burlesque. But cheap prices are the rule at the East End, where "La Grande Duchesse" in English, with the same cast as at the Covent Garden Opera House, except poor HARRISON's *Fritz*, is performed nightly to a sixpenny pit and a fourpenny gallery.

And considering that the East End of London is in a state of chronic pauperism, living on public charities, these prices are not unreasonable. If the people starve, they must be amused; they must have their "bread and circuses." You will be glad, after all I have written of the miseries of East London, to learn that something is to be done. The Secretary of Mr. PEABODY's charity declares that the complaints respecting its management are groundless, and that poor workingmen are benefited. Three nice rooms, with many conveniences, are let for five shillings a week. The trouble is that vast numbers cannot pay more than one or two shillings. The Peabody houses are very good as far as they go; but that is so little. It is Mrs. Partington's broom against the Atlantic ocean. The *Times* gives a graphic description of this great centre of the civilization of the nineteenth century.

"Mendicants," it says, "are in possession of the streets. We are overwhelmed with appeals for every form of charity. It is the universality of the plague that makes its chief horror. You can nowhere stand with your back to the wall and face the advancing foe." It is stated upon the most reliable authority that seven millions of pounds sterling, $35,000,000 in gold, are contributed every year for the partial and very imperfect relief of the poverty and misery of London. With all this vast expenditure, a hundred thousand children are running wild in the streets, ignorant savages, ready to be trained in every vice and crime. And the trainers are not wanting. Two thousand criminals are every year let loose from the prisons, and a hundred thousand lesser culprits from the jails and houses of correction.

Of course, this sum of $35,000,000 does not all go to help the obviously destitute. It is collected for that purpose of rate-payers and charitable persons; but a considerable portion of it goes to maintain in luxury those who make a trade of charity. Every one of the hundreds of Societies has its paid secretaries, collectors, missionaries, Bible readers, &c., &c. The rates are shamefully jobbed and plundered by those who administer them, and the whole system is one great mass of rottenness and corruption, sparingly salted with good intentions, and stupid, well-meaning, but for the most part mischievous benevolence.

In all this I am only repeating what any one may read in the daily and weekly newspapers. There was never a public more sensible of its shortcomings. The unintelligent foreigner cannot say anything half so bad of the English ways of not doing things as they are all the time saying of themselves. All the days of the week they are repeating in various forms the regular confessions of Sunday—"We are miserable sinners, and there is no health in us," only there are scant signs of amendment. Thus the *Daily News* says:

> "We are not quite satisfied with our manners, neither are we altogether content with our costume. We fancy we might improve our cookery; and our method of shoeing horses, we are beginning to discover, is not a very intelligent one. We entertain serious doubts as to the general state of our education, and we rather shirk than court a candid examination of our treatment of paupers. Our criminal classes, are not, perhaps, a great honor to us; and even our hotels, it is suspected, are capable of amelioration. We blush for fashionable society; we affect to depreciate our theatres; and we are rather ashamed even of our money. On all these matters we are ready to confess to shortcoming."

Not a doubt of it; they are ready to confess; they seem to take a cynical pleasure, an insolent pride in confessing that the condition of the lower classes alike in town and country is shameful and abominable; but how little is done to improve their condition! If there is progress, as upon the whole there must be, it is so slow that long periods of time must elapse before it is visible—generations come and go, and if there is improvement in some districts, others seem sinking into sloughs of hopeless misery. In the metropolis it can scarcely be pretended that there is any improvement; for what the *Times* calls "the great army of mendicants, imposters and thieves," has grown faster than the population. In ten years the population of London has increased by one-sixth, while the pauperism of London has increased by one-half. Certainly this does not look very hopeful. One would say that the new Parliament ought to give such a state of things its earliest attention.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Well, and this new Parliament? It has met and organized, in the tamest way in the world. The Ministers have been to Windsor, in Court dresses, and gone down on their knees, and sworn to love, honor and obey Her Majesty the Queen—all but Mr. BRIGHT, who wore black or drab, and took no oath, and was graciously excused from kneeling, and so stood—like GEORGE FOX, in a broad brim hat and leather breeches—holding his fingers and thumbs together, and calling Her Majesty friend Victoria through his nose like a stage Quaker, I wonder?—observe that this is only a query. I stop at stood—and so far I am certain. JOHN BRIGHT stood, while the others knelt; but I cannot say that he kept his hat on, or theed or thoud the Queen. I fear he is too degenerate a Quaker for that, and that in several respects he neglects the testimonies. But as he is the only Quaker in the Cabinet, we must make the most of him.

The House of Commons is not supposed to be a very hopeful body. The *Saturday Review* is rather patronizing about it. "It is not a great or an intellectual Parliament in any way," it says, "but it is intensely respectable. It is a Parliament eminently of the substantial classes; (made up, as it said, a while ago, of young Lords and elderly soap-boilers,) and the poor and aspiring—even the gentlemanly poor and aspiring—have been rudely excluded from its fold." But it is "undeniably and ponderously respectable," and so not likely to do anything unprecedented, much less revolutionary. But all this is tame enough compared with the estimate of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which calls it "a dull, idealess Philistine body." "Statesmanship is departing from it."

> "To shriek for Mr. GLADSTONE is patriotic enough, Heaven knows; for he alone at this hour stands between the Sovereign Assembly and confusion. But that must be a dull ear indeed which does not detect in these unnecessary screams the raging of hopes and expectations mocked in the return, by household suffrage, of the most hideously respectable House of Commons in history. And Philistinism was so sure to be strangled in the horny hand—directed, of course, by philosophical insight."

Then the few honorable men who get into the House with much cost and effort cannot hope to stay there. Already there are nearly a hundred petitions against the legality of as many elections. These are to be tried by Judges of the Courts of law, not partisan committees of the House. The man who files a petition must deposit a large sum ($5,000) for costs, but how is a poor man to defend his seat? In the excitement of a contested election some zealous agent is sure to have done something contrary to law. I doubt if there has been an election in the whole United Kingdom which could not be broken by proof of some irregularity. The result is that those only are safe who have plenty of gold—Philistia in its fortress of money-bags.

And this Parliament is expected to disestablish the Irish Church, improve education, reform the army, amend the Poor law, give a Government to the metropolis, and so on! The most able men in Lords and Commons are Conservatives. What is, perhaps, more important, is the fact that the Radical majority in Parliament, large as it is, is not English. The majority is Scotch and Irish. Take away Scotch and Irish members—Presbyterians and Roman Catholics—and the House is Conservative. Even Mr. GLADSTONE was defeated in Lancashire, as was Mr. MILL in Westminster. Of course Scotch and Irish members have a right to govern England, if they can; but it is to be seen whether the English will make no resistance. And the first question to be disposed of is full of difficulties. What can you do with the Irish Church? It will not do to give its revenues to the priests, nor to schools under their control. Exeter Hall will never consent to that. To give it to the poor would be a present of so much to the rate-payers; to simply abolish the tythe charge would enrich the landlords. I see no way but confiscation for the national benefit—and that would be robbery of the Church and the people. Then what is to be done with the Church itself? There it is with its half a million adherents, more or less; when the money has been taken, probably less; but there it is. Who shall govern it; who appoint its Bishops and clergy, and regulate its faith and functions? It might have grown up, a voluntary independent body, but to be made one by act of Parliament is not so easy. Parliament must decide how the property remaining to it—churches, glebe-houses and recent personal endowments—is to be held and administered; and how is this to be done with disestablishment.

As to retrenchment, the cry always, I have no faith in it. The navy costs $60,000,000 a year. The army needs to be entirely remodeled, and this is a costly process. The increase of bad conduct in the old soldiers, those whom discipline should have done the most for, is large and rapid. A large proportion of the force is at all times either in prison for bad conduct or in hospital for preventible diseases. "To exclude bad characters from the army under present circumstances," says the *Times*, "would be equivalent to a dissolution of it." But until bad characters are excluded, and the higher grades thrown open to merit instead of money, its reform is hopeless.

But how are we to expect the purchase system in the army to be abolished when it is retained in the Church? If a gentleman wants an army commission for his son he buys him one; if he has the money to spare he can buy every step of his advancement from grade to grade. For so many thousand dollars he can take every step from Cornet to Colonel. It is just so in the Church. A man has a son at Oxford. For forty or fifty thousand dollars he can buy the next presentation to a nice living, in a pleasant country, with good society and little to do. There are people in London who deal in them—they are sold at auction. Just now the business of selling livings, preferments and future Bishoprics is under a cloud. The dread of disestablishment has made this property a drug. Even the Jew speculators, who are commonly eager enough to speculate in Gospel dispensations, are shy bidders. A few mornings ago a company of "clergymen, speculators and others" assembled in the city at a celebrated auction-room, where was advertised to be sold several nice livings belonging to the estate of the young Duke of Norfolk, but the question of disestablishment and probable confiscation was raised. The auctioneer professed the most patriotic faith in the impossibility of any interference with the rights of such sacred property, and put up a living of £850 a year, in a desirable position, incumbent 65 years old, and worth, the auctioneer said, at least 8,000 or 9,000 guineas; but he could not get a decent bid, and the property was withdrawn. The sale was a failure. The clergymen and speculators will wait to see what Mr. GLADSTONE really means, what is the actual influence of Mr. BRIGHT, and what is the temper of the new Parliament.

THE METROPOLITAN MONEY MARKET.

The money market in London is as sensitive as in New-York. Here is this little nation of Greeks, with a population of 1,300,000—two-fifths of London, or all Massachusetts—playing the Garibaldian or Fenian game with Turkey, and sending down European stock to the extent of some twelve or fifteen millions of pounds sterling, though everybody knows that Greece has no army, no navy, no treasury—nothing but pure impudence and audacity. But it was not unreasonably supposed that a Government that dared to act in that way must have backers.

Speaking of money, the *Times*, as the organ of English capitalists, is very indignant at President JOHNSON's rather primitive notions of finance set forth in his late Message. The idea of paying off a national debt as one buys a piano-forte, paying so many years for the use of it, and then having it at at the end of the term for your own, does not strike the *Times* at all favorably. But it is not a week since the same great journal told us and you how you could reduce the national debt of America, without any payment at all, to one-half its present dimensions, so that you would pay either one-half of the present interest, or, finally, only one-half the principal. It is perfectly simple, and, as far as I can see, perfectly practicable. You have only to make your credit as good as that of England to get all the money you want at three per cent. You may then carry the same amount of debt as now, by paying yearly half as much interest, or by paying the same amount, get twice as much money for the purchase of Cuba or any little investments that may be desirable. Good credit, such as that of the British Government, gets money in any quantity at three per cent. Still better credit, with a fraction less of risk, cheapens money still more, as in Holland, where any number of millions can be borrowed for two and a half per cent. High interest means bad security, or at least doubt and distrust on the part of the lender. The interest paid on the American debt is, I believe, really something like nine or ten per cent., or three times what it might be made by first-rate financiering—and this, probably, is what President JOHNSON was driving at. By giving good security, money enough to buy up the entire debt could easily be borrowed at three per cent. or less, and if the matter were intrusted to me, I would do it at once—in this way. I would go to REVERDY JOHNSON and ask him to ask the British Government to indorse for us. They are so fond of him that they would do it in a minute. With such a guarantee we could get all the money we wanted at the lowest rates, the taxation to pay the interest of the debt would be reduced one-half or more, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON would be the next President, and he could scarcely refuse to make me his Secretary of the Treasury.

And as to Mr. JOHNSON, whether he pays half the debt in this way or not, you must really let up on him, and I will tell you why. When a man loses his dinner, it generally puts him in a bad temper, but the American Minister, since he lost his dinner with the workingmen, whom he rapped smartly over the knuckles for their stupid impertinence, has been more brilliant and good-humored than ever. He was invited, a few nights ago, to distribute the prizes at the Birkbeck Institute, a popular educational establishment near Lincoln's Inn. Mr. JOHNSON was very happy on the occasion. He assured his auditors that he was going right. He quoted Latin to them. "*De minimus non curat lex*," said he, "we lawyers don't stand for trifles." He told the ladies present that they were "the fairest of God's creatures, by a great deal."

A NEW THEATRE—ENGLISH HABITS.

Among the new theatres I propose to visit during the holidays is the Gayety, a conversion of the Strand Music Hall, which, on one of the best sites in London, was an utter failure, and for a curious reason. It drove everybody away by the horror of its architecture, a sort of bastard Gothic, or sham medievalism run mad. No amount of attractions could induce people to go twice. It was spacious, well ventilated, and intended to be magnificent, but the effect was so hideous and depressing that people did not recover for days. All were not conscious of the cause of their misery, but they kept away, and the hall was soon closed—a dead failure. It has now been changed into a beautiful theatre, modeled on the best American patterns, and there is to be a serious effort also to introduce the American style of management. All booking fees, fees to box-keepers and payment for play-bills are to be abolished, if possible. But it is not possible, except in one way, and that would be to import a full staff of independent, spirited Americans, who would knock a man down who should insult them by the offer of a gratuity. I see no other way of curing Englishmen of their base and corrupt habits of giving money to everyone mean enough to take it. And I should like to see the Englishman, below a certain line of life, at this time, not drawn by his necessities either, who would refuse anything offered him, unless the amount was beneath his notice. There are servants, I believe, who expect gold, and turn up their noses at silver.

There are some with whom the expected tip is a five pound note, but if politely urged they might compromise for three or four sovereigns. But the fault is not with these people, who are so hopelessly corrupted that the most stringent rules and terrible threatening handbills of the railway companies have utterly failed to amend them—but with the corrupting upper classes and those who think it is the thing to imitate them. As a rule, every Englishman tries to place himself above others, and as many others as he can. The easiest way of doing this is to give money. You can be thanked, and have a hat touched to you, and he looked up to obsequiously by a crossing sweeper for a penny, by a cabman, railway porter, or box-keepers for a sixpence, and so on with the half crowns, sovereigns, and five pound notes of the servants, valets, and attendands of the aristocracy. Englishmen go upon the principle that everything has its price, and they buy respect and dignity, and a feeling and recognition of superiority by the pennyworth, shilling's worth, and so on up to the highest prices known to the trade. How can you prevent a man, who wants to stand higher than his neighbor, mounting on a sixpence? They will give—it is one of their privileges. They want consideration, and are ready to pay for it. It is a question of free trade and supply and demand. When the lower classes have the dignity to feel insulted by the offer of money they have not fairly earned, the custom will be done with; but when a nation is, to a large extent, divided into two classes, arrogant and ostentatious upstarts, and obsequious beggars, what can be done? I wish the Gayety success in its praiseworthy attempt to Americanize the drama, but I am not in the least sanguine about it.

VELOCIPEDOMANIA IMPOSSIBLE.

You are introducing velocipedes into America, I observe. In France they are furnished to the postmen, who are thus enabled to serve their routes in half the time and carry double the weight. They cannot be introduced in England. The English are too vain and sensitive. If the Queen were to sport a velocipede at Balmoral; if the Prince of Wales should mount on one and dash out to the Derby; if the Archbishop of Canterbury should make use of one in his next round of visitations, it might go down—but not otherwise. The first one in the streets or parks would be chaffed and hooted; and the English, as a rule, cannot bear ridicule. This is why they cling to precedents and old fashions. The Judges and lawyers dare not leave off their wigs. If they had not been worn from time immemorial, they would no more dare put one on. Few Englishmen, even at this day, have the moral courage to let their beards grow. A full beard is seen only among the highest class, who are above law; the lowest, below law, and Bohemians and other outlaws, who are beyond the law. Father IGNATIUS shaves his head, and walks the streets in his Benedictine gown and cowl. Father PURCHAS, the Brighton Ritualist, has a moustache like a shoe-brush. But there is not a banker's clerk in England who dares let a hair grow beyond the strictly regulation whisker. The French and Americans are proud, self-poised, and dare to be eccentric; the English are vain, sensitive, and, as a rule, follow meekly in the rut of established fashions.

CRITICISM OF AMERICA.

You think, perhaps, that I am prejudiced in my criticisms. I believe not. I lose no opportunity, as you know, to do justice to the great and admirable qualities of our noble mother land, from which we carried all our virtues, improved by subsequent additions. And I seldom fail to give you the benefit of English criticism on American characteristics, for I belong, after a sort, to the sect of Perfectionists who hold that individuals are to be improved and society reformed by mutual criticism. Here, then, is a scrap from the *Saturday Review* for your improvement:

> "The Englishman, as he passes through the weary wastes of American traveling, is struck principally by the absence of two things. There is no poverty, and there is no joviality. Of all countries that the traveler visits, the United States is the most gloomy. There is none of the warmth, the jollity, the vulgar merriment of an English town, or the heartiness of a German town, or the fussy activity of a French town. Every one in the cars has an oppressed and careworn appearance. And there is no poverty, and there are none of those gradations of society which poverty brings about. There are no gentlemen in America in the sense in which we speak of a gentleman as a man to whom laborers touch their hats. That relic of feudalism which is expressed in such signs of obeisance has no place at all in America. Englishmen of course feel this, and feel it very keenly, in the United States. There is a reign of supreme dullness everywhere which oppresses them like, although not equal in degree, to that awful dullness which overwhelms the French stranger on a London Sunday; and the traveler does not get the attention to which he has been accustomed, nor are the best Americans imbued with those virtues or possessed of those attractions which spring from having received from early youth the admiring deference of the poor. The Americans, on the other hand, in order to show their independence and to crow over the old country, are fond of treating Englishmen as beings of another race, unable to understand the New World, and foreigners almost as much as the nations of Continental Europe are foreigners. The extreme separatists even take a pride in speaking of France as the ideal of their souls, and let it be understood that they are so blessed as to be happy nowhere except in Paris."

You see that the very things I complain of, are just what an Englishman likes. He can't digest his dinner unless somebody touches his hat or makes a bow to him. That is the principal reason why crossing sweepers and all kinds of beggars are not abolished. But enough of these compliments of the season. Too much of a good thing is possible, even at Christmas and New-Year's. Thanks to Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, the English were never in so thoroughly a good humor with us as at this present moment; and it is to be hoped that the new President, the new Congress, and the whole American people will heartily reciprocate, when we shall all be what the English call our Minister—"awfully jolly."

MONADNOCK.

THE OPERA ABROAD.

An American Singer in Paris.

Paris (Dec. 30) Correspondence of the London Star.

The event of yesterday evening was the *début* of Mlle. MINNIE HAUCK, who had the courage to present herself before the fastidious audience of the Italiens in a *rôle* which has hitherto been filled since 1831, when BELLINI's *chef d'œuvre* first came out, by PASTA, MALIBRAN, PERSIANI, FREZZOLINI, and lastly by LA PATTI. There was something bold in Mlle. HAUCK venturing on such a hazardous enterprise. The house was one of the most brilliant I have seen this season, and crowded by the best musical critiques of this capital. I regret to say that MINNIE HAUCK, during the first and second acts, produced no great impression on the public. When she sang the exquisite and well-known air, "Come per me sereno," the *habitués*, remembering how they had lately heard it vocalized by LA DIVA, were chilled by the contrast of this young and inexperienced cantatrice. Nevertheless, her perfect childishness won over the good feeling of the house, which applauded her most heartily in the third act, especially when she sang "Ah, non creder mirarti." She has clear, bell-like tones, at times very penetrating and pleasing, but the young *débutante* has much to learn before she can assume the position of a finished actress. The great success of the evening, and it was undisputed, was NICOLINI. He was magnificent. I may say, with truth, that seldom has a tenor been more enthusiastically applauded than he was last night. Three times he was recalled after having sang "Ah perche non posso;" and THEOPHILE GAULTIER, who I happened to meet, discussing this *début* in the *foyer*, said "NICOLINI a sauvé la situation," by which he meant that had it not been for NICOLINI the evening would have proved a complete failure. Since the palmy days of MARIO, when he and GRISI electrified every audience in Europe, we have never had such a tenor, and there is a certain personal resemblance. He has an *ut de poitrine* which is even finer than that which made the reputation of DUPREZ. I can hardly exaggerate the enthusiasm of the house on listening to his rendering of his difficult *rôle* during the second and third acts. Besides the immense merit of his singing, he proved himself a consummate actor. M. BAGIER is very fortunate to have captured such a prize. Among those present were Count Caccia de Philippi, Pietri, Prince Poniatowsky, Baron Achille de Bermingham, the Duchess de Fernandina, Mlle. Christine Nilsson, Mesdames Gueymard and Ugalde, Carlotta Patti, Delle Sedie, &c.

PERSONAL.

Gen. BUCHANAN has issued an order announcing the death of Gen. ROUSSEAU, in which, after briefly mentioning the important facts in his military life, he says: "It is difficult in a military order to properly express our appreciation of the civic and military virtues which adorned this illustrious man. He was frank, open and generous in the extreme. He endeared himself to all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance. Highly chivalrous and brave, he loved his country with an ardor and devotion rarely equaled and never excelled. A proud defender of the Union and staunch supporter of the Constitution, his example is to be emulated by all who succeed him."

Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES has tendered to the State of Louisiana an eligible site in New-Orleans for a new State Capitol.

Rev. Dr. BACHMAN, of Charleston, S. C., on Sunday last delivered his fifty-fourth anniversary sermon as pastor of the Archdale-street Lutheran Church.

Rev. WILLIAM R. ALGER is to lecture in Boston this evening for the benefit of HENRY GILES.

Mrs. J. C. FARGO was severely injured by being thrown from a carriage, in Chicago, on Tuesday last.

The Baltimore *American*, a Republican paper, says of Gov. BOWIE, that he is not one of that class of political fossils who have become the representative men of the Democratic Party of Maryland, but an active, energetic, progressive man, who will be wide-awake to the varied interests of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN P. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, received the Democratic members of the Legislature at their residence in Trenton on Wednesday evening.

SAMUEL H. HUNNEMAN, the maker of the fire-engines that bear his name, died in Boston on Friday.

Among the prominent arrivals at the City hotels yesterday were: Gov. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Representative Dickey, of Pennsylvania; H. G. Fant, of Richmond, and Mr. Vidal, of the French Legation, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge George E. Comstock, of Syracuse; Prof. Risley, of Massachusetts; Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn; Hon. H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati; Hon. L. Burrows, of Albion; Capt. Joice, of the British Army, and Hon. David Gibson, of Cincinnati, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Count Colobiaro, Secretary of the Italian Legation, and Mr. Duprieux de St. Louvoir, of Paris, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. Jacob Stanwood, of Alabama; Hon. G. T. Cobb, of New-Jersey, and Commander Vaughan, of the United States Navy, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

"High Asia"—Lecture by Prof. Von Schlagintwirt.

Prof. VON SCHLAGINTWIRT, the celebrated German traveler, continued his series of lectures last evening at the Historical Society Hall, his subject being "High Asia." He began by describing the valleys of the Ganges, the chief of which is named Bhaghirathi, almost the entire bed of which is covered by the river, and in its peculiar grandeur has scarce a rival in the world. Its steep, rugged cliffs, its narrow, winding paths high up the sides, and the rocks looking down from far above, present to the traveler a scene which both awes and delights. Nor is it devoid of abundant evidences of the efforts of nature to ornament and enhance its beauty. From each crag and fissure is seen blooming not only flowers and shrubs, but tall pines, with needles more than two inches long, and the stately beach grow side by side, where it was hardly possible to conceive they had sufficient earth to nourish a blade of grass. Together with these, and far exceeding them in beauty, was a tree peculiar to the country known as the Deodara or gift of God. Its leaves were of a peculiarly golden hue and very abundant, and when shaken would let fall such a shower around it that when the sun's rays fell upon them it seemed as though one was treading on a carpet of gold. Some of these, as though fearful of the destroying hand of man, flourished in such places on the inaccessible cliffs as to be secure beyond his reach. In many places the path was only passed over by the use of ladders—branches of trees knotted together, by which the traveler might hold, and steps cut into the rock. He who would journey thither must not be incumbered with pressing business, nor need he be scrupulous to count his time by hours or even by days. In journeying through this valley toward the Himalayas, it is usual to be accompanied by many traders journeying towards Thibet, and with their trains made up with oxen and sheep, the former a cross between the bull of India and the ox of Thibet, and the latter laden with about ten pounds each, principally grain, they take their laborious way toward the dangerous pass. Frequently on the way some of the animals would tumble down the steep, to ascend which they had just expended so much labor. At last the Pass is reached, 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. Here stones piled up with pieces of horn and pieces of cloth, with mythological inscriptions, indicating the religious ceremonies of the people. At a sudden bend in the Valley of Bhaghirathi, where a first view of the Himalayas is caught, the lecturer described as truly grand and enchanting—for the moment riveting the spectator to the spot in admiration. Of the Himalayas 216 have been hitherto measured, of which 17 are over 25,000 feet, 40 over 23,000 feet and 120 over 25,000 feet, while Mount Blanc, commonly known as the King of the Alps, has an altitude of only 15,784 feet. The highest, Gaurisaukar, or Mount Everest, 29,002 feet; Kinchinging, 28,156 feet; Sinaur, 27,799 feet; Dhava agiri, 26,326 feet. There are from 150 to 180 passes through the range, and the number is never likely to be increased. The principal of these is Lai Garinui, in the main chain, 20,459 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest in the world. As we approach the boundary our attention is attracted at Liptel by a number of cattle, and men in strange dress. This is the frontier watch. As we approach we are accosted by the chief or kotchob with a word similar to the French monsieur—a coincidence remarked in many of the languages of Northern Asia. He soon discovered that this watch was the Hunis, of pure Mongolian extraction and inhabitants of the Province of Guari Khorsum, and supposed to be descended from the ancient Huns, who had journeyed to Northern Asia. No flattery could induce the Hunis to allow him to pass on to the interior of Thibet, but by the use of a bottle of brandy they were enabled to escape their guard and make their way toward the interior. Flattering themselves that they had evaded all danger, and having pitched their tents for the night, they were suddenly surprised by the rapid approach of their guard, to whom, after some quarreling and discussion, they were again compelled to submit as State prisoners of the Chinese Government. While remaining thus they were free to mingle among the people and study their peculiarities. Their form of worship was a small cylinder, with a form of prayer within, and each time it was turned the prayer was considered said. The Mongolian had an abhorrence of water, and as for his clothing he never deemed it necessary to change it until it fell off of its own accord. As they approached Gartoch, on the north bank of the Indus, they beheld the field covered with tents. This was the great fair where the people of the surrounding nations had assembled to trade. The appearance of the different tents and surrounding scenery the lecturer described in glowing terms, and here, he said, at the highest point where any people had ever assembled for purposes of commerce, he would take leave both of them and his audience.

THE JEWISH MESSENGER.—In another column will be found the advertisement of the *Jewish Messenger*, the principal newspaper organ of the English-speaking Jews in this country. It is a neatly-printed and well-arranged sheet, and is unexceptionable in tone and matter. Its independent course in regard to Gen. GRANT and the famous "Jew Orders" was in marked contrast with that of other Jewish papers.

Goodall's Playing Cards, New Designs.

Trade supplied by VICTOR E. MAUGER, No. 110 Reade-street.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 536 Broadway, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

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Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,

RECEIVED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL,

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THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

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These were the highest awards of the Exposition, and the house of CHICKERING & SONS was the ONLY ONE so honored.

In the United States we have been awarded SIXTY-NINE FIRST PREMIUMS in direct competition with the leading manufacturers of the country, and at the Great Exhibition in London we received the highest award given to any manufacturer in the United States.

Total, Seventy-one First Premiums, and the most flattering testimonials from the leading artists of the world.

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A Genuine Meerschaum of Pollak & Son, at lowest manufacturers' prices. Stores, No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st., and No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Also, repairing. Boiling, $1.

DIED.

CLARK.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 14, 1869, at her late residence, No. 449 West 22d-st., ALICE B. CLARK.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

FANCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 16, Mrs. RUTH FANCHER, widow of the late Charles W. Fancher, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Genevan Presbyterian Church, corner of Gates-av. and Hunter-st., on Monday, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GILLELAN.—On Friday, Jan. 15, RACHEL TAYLOR GILLELAN, wife of John Gillelan, Sr., aged 85 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 18, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 147 Adelphi-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

HOOD.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, 1869, ROBERT HOOD, aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 243 West 31st-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ The members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275, F. & A. M., are requested to meet at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday, Jan. 18, at 11½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, ROBERT HOOD. Members of the fraternity are cordially invited.

WESLEY B. CHURCH, Master.

☞ The officers and companions of Corinthian Chapter No. 159, R. A. M., are requested to meet at their rooms at 11½ A. M., Jan. 18, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late companion.

R. G. MILLARD, H. P.

JONES.—On Friday morning, Jan. 15, at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. B. Whiteman, No. 220 West 15th-st., CHARLOTTE JONES, widow of the late Edmund Jones, in her 70th year.

Funeral services at the Church of the Resurrection, 47th-st. and Madison-av., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 1½ P. M. Friends of the family and of the families of her sons, Edward and J. Jarvis Jones, and her sons-in-law, Wm. B. Whiteman and Hanford Horton, and her grandson, Wm. C. Rogers, are invited to attend.

KELTY.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M., Mrs. FANNY KELTY, in the 85th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Monday morning's papers.

KIRKPATRICK.—On Friday morning, Jan. 15, of consumption, Mr. JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 116 East 23d-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LATOU.—Suddenly, at Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, ROBERT LATOU, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEONARD.—On Friday, Jan. 15, of disease of the heart, Inspector JAMES LEONARD, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. & A. M., and of Hancock Lodge No. 49, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, in 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MYERS.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, DE WITT C., son of the late Harney E. and Eleanor A. Myers, in the 16th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 18, at 10½ A. M., from the residence of his grandfather, J. H. Pomroy, No. 550 Broome-st.

STYLES.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 16, JAMES STYLES, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 289 West 12th-st., on Monday morning at 11½ o'clock, without further notice.

STORM.—On Friday evening, Jan. 15, GERTIE, wife of Thomas Storm, and daughter of the late Charles Middleton, Esq.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SLOCUM.—At his residence, Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 15, of apoplexy, SAMUEL W. SLOCUM, aged 61 years and 2 months.

Due notice will be given of the day of funeral.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be in New-York to see his patients professionally, on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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"Able, interesting, independent."—*Newark Journal.*

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IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

"THE OPERA BOUFFE," COMPRISING the vocal and piano gems of Offenbach's "Genevieve," "Barbe-Bleue," "Grande Duchesse," "Belle Helene," &c., neatly bound, correct and elegant. The work has met with an unprecedented success, and the second edition is this day ready. Price in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway. For sale by all music dealers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, 14TH-ST., opposite Academy of Music—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M., 3½ P. M. Sunday School Convention will hold its first session at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. H. E. MOUNTJOY, D. D., and Rev. Dr. CARTER.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES, SUNDAY, JAN. 17.
NEW-YORK—Church in 35th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. GILES. Subject—*Infants in Heaven.*
HARLEM—Hanson's Hall, 3d-av., near 128th-st., 7½ P. M., by I. T. WILLIAMS, Esq. Subject—*The Doctrines of the New Church.*
GREENPOINT—Continental Hall, Franklin-av., 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. C. AGER. Subject—*The Spiritual World.*
JERSEY CITY—Cooper's Hall, 3½ P. M., by Rev. C. GILES. Subject—*The Resurrection.*

LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY. FREE PREACHING.—At Cooper Institute, Christianity interpreted by modern thought and experience. A series of discourses designed for inquiring minds, by the most eminent preachers, will be commenced by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ and continued thereafter every Sunday, in the large hall of Cooper Institute, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All persons are cordially invited.

THE CENTRAL SUNDAY SCHOOL OF the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., will celebrate the Thirteenth Anniversary of its Sunday School Missionary Association, ON SUNDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by M. B. LEWIS, Sunday School Missionary from Minnesota, and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, of the New-York City Mission.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HEbrew Christian Brotherhood, meetings are held every LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Astor-place, where Hebrew Christians relate their conversions. The true teachings of the Bible are compared with the doctrine of the Jewish Church and Jesus of Nazareth set forth as the Messiah. All are invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison-av. and Catharine-st., at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Also, preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3½ P. M., and at the Mission, No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

A PUBLIC DISCUSSION AT NEPTUNE HALL, corner of Grand and Allen sts., New-York, WEDNESDAY EVENING Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock. Subject.—*Resolved, That the Scriptures Teach that the Soul is Mortal, and in death unconscious.* W. H. HANFORD, affirmative; T. J. O. KAIN, negative. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

REV. GEORGE D. MATHEWS WILL preach in Jane-st. United Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, will deliver the second of his afternoon lectures on family relationship. Subject—*The Bible Law for the Christian Husband.*

LAY PREACHING EVERY SUNDAY AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 361 Broome-st., at 3½ o'clock, at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., at 7½ P. M. Speakers next SUNDAY in Broome-st., Mr. B. F. JUDSON; in 3d-av., Mr. CHAS. T. GOODWIN. Seats free. All are invited.

GREENE-ST., M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. FREDK. BROWN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. J. S. INSKIP, at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by the usual prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for Morning—*The Christian Doctrine of the Resurrection.* Evening—*The Coming American.* Galleries free.

REV. GEO. M. McECKRON, WILL preach in Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., (between 6th and 7th avs.,) SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and all are cordially invited. Seats provided for all who come.

THE MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHAPEL, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., will be opened for divine worship ON SUNDAY, Jan. 17. Rev. JACOB KNAPP, the Evangelist, will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHing 10½ A. M. by Rev J. S. INSKIP, and at 7½ P. M. by Chaplain McCABE. Love feast at 3 P. M. Protracted meeting through the week at 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

RIGHT REV. HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, will administer the holy rite of confirmation at the Chapel of the Holy Comforter, (Seamen's Mission,) No. 75 Beach-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 17th, at 3½ o'clock.

FORTY SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services. God permitting, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D.

SECOND ADVENT PROTRACTED Meeting at the Church, No. 138 West 24th-st.; Love Feast SABBATH at 3 P. M. Preaching by J. K. BELLOWS at 7 P. M. Meetings continue every evening through the week.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Rev. C. D. FOSS, the Pastor. Strangers cordially invited, and furnished with seats. Galleries always free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Mr. WILLES will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. PRICE at 10½ A. M., Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN at 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. V. BRUCE at 7½ P. M.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. C. F. CRANE will preach in this church on SUNDAY, Jan. 17, at 10½ A. M., and Elder JACOB KNAPP, from California, in the evening, at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor.—Samuel Halstead's Praying Band will be at this church during the day, SUNDAY, Jan. 17. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT.—PREACHING AT CORner Grand and Allen sts., SUNDAY, Jan. 17. A. M. and P. M., by Rev. J. K. BELLOWS. P. M., subject—*State of the Dead*; evening, Elder A. BROWN—*Future Abodes of the Righteous.*

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125TH-st., near 6th-av.—Public services next SABBATH will be conducted by the Newburg "Praying Band" and others, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion service at 10½ A. M. Seats all free.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Bible-class at 9 and preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Sunday School at 2, and preaching at 7½ P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching by Evangelists on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects connected with the coming of the Lord, and the preparation of the Church therefor. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. E. D. ROSA, of Chicago, at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SPIRITUALIST MEETINGS ARE HELD at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. Afternoon, 2½ o'clock, conference; subject—*The Positive Philosophy.* Evening, 7½ o'clock, trance speaking by first-class mediums.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock, in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st. Addresses by Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. J. H. VINCENT and others.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Eastern Branch, No. 473 Grand-st.—The regular monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Essay by Dr. MORSE. Subject—*Self-elevation.*

NEW BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER OF 31st-st. and 11th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Bro. GEORGE GOODWIN. Sunday School and Bible Class at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON will preach in the University-place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Jan. 17, at 3½ o'clock.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching by Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. DURBIN WILL PREACH at the 7th-st. M. E. Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and the Pastor, Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE TRUMP OF GOD.—THE MESSENGER, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Great Trumpet Sounding*—Isa., xxvii., 13.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD at Cooper Institute Hall on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS. Seats free.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be open for Divine service every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, D. D., WILL lecture MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock, in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st. Subject—*Genesis and Geology.* Admission, 25 cents.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service, MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, will preach.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, southwest corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. [illegible] BENJAMIN will preach.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A CIRcle THIS (Sunday) EVENING at the rooms of Mr. J. B. CONKLIN, Test Medium, No. 100 East 12th-st., corner 4th-av. Circle forms at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner of 47th-st.—Rev. Dr. FLAGG, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ and at 3½ P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT.—Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service in French, every SUNDAY MORNING, at [illegible] o'clock precisely.

REV. DR. MUNSEY, OF BALTIMORE, will preach in the Central Methodist E. Church, 14th-st., near 7th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. [illegible] 5th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 16, 1869.

$16,500 U.S. 5-20 C.'62.. 112⅝
60,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'64.. 109⅜
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65.. 109⅜
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65 new.... 108⅛
71,500 U.S. 5-20 C.'67.. 108⅛
2,000 do.... b3 108⅝
8,000 do.... c 108⅛
6,000 U.S. 6s, 10-40, R.. 104⅝
2,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.. 107⅞
28,000 do.... b3 107⅞
3,000 B. 6s, W. L.... 95½
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c. 69
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new bet. call.... 69½
10,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.. 59
7,000 do....bet. call 59
5,000 Va. St. 6s new... 62
1,000 do.... 62½
11,000 do.... 63
47,000 N. C. 6s.... 63
2,000 do.... 66⅜
10,000 do.... 66⅜
5,000 do.... 66⅝
1,000 N. C. St. 6s, new. 63¾
20,000 do.... 64
20,000 La. 6s.. bet. call 74
20,000 La. 8s, Lev. Bds 89
10,000 La. 8s, L. Bds. 81
5,000 Ala. St. 5s, b. call 64⅛
15,000 Ala. St. 8s, bds. 90
5,000 do.... 90⅛
5,000 do.... 90¼
35,000 do....bet. call 91
1,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83.. 90⅜
2,000 Erie 2d M., '79.. 98
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d. Pref.... 84½
1,000 Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s.... 94
1,000 Chi. & N. W. In. Bds.... 91
28,000 C. & N. W. C. C. Bds.... 93
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st. 92
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bds 96
11,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s.... 94
1,000 C. & T. S. F. B... 89½
22,000 Mor. & Es. 1st... 96½
4,000 Mor. & Es. 2d... 95
5,000 Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs 55
20,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 94⅛
4,000 O. & M. C. Bds... 85⅛
5,000 Chi. & Gt. E. 1st.. 79½
20,000 do.... b30 84⅛
15,000 Col., C. & Ind. Cent. 1st Mtg. 80
40,000 do.... b30 80½
40 Bank of Commerce 120⅛
20 Continental Bank. 98
10 Imp. & Trad. B'k.. 130

44 Cent. Nat. Bank... 105¾
35 Ninth Nat. Bank.. 109
50 Del. & Hud. Can.. 127¼
300 West. U. Tel..... 34
300 do.... 34¼
200 Quick. M. Co.... 23⅛
200 do.... 23⅜
200 do.... 23⅛
100 do.... 23
100 Mar. Pf.... 22
100 do.... 22¼
15 Pacific Mail.... 123¼
165 Adams Ex.... 51⅝
200 do....bet. call 52⅞
108 Mer. U. Ex.... 14
50 Am. Merch. U. Ex. 38
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 28
100 N. Y. Central.... 160⅜
200 do.... 160⅞
100 Erie.... b60 39⅝
100 do.... 39
100 Erie Pr....bet. call 63
100 Hud. R. R.... 131⅛
200 Harlem.... 131⅛
170 Nor. & Wor.... 95
200 Reading.... 95¾
100 do.... 95⅝
100 Mich. So.... 90⅞
300 do.... 90⅝
800 Ill. Cen.... 144⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts.... 88⅛
200 do.... b10 88¾
100 Chic. & N. W.... 82¾
100 do.... 82⅛
250 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 88¾
300 do.... 88⅝
300 Clev. & Tol.... 103⅞
200 Lake Shore R.... 100¼
100 Chi. & R. I.... 130
400 do.... 130⅛
100 do.... 130⅛
300 Mil. & St. P.... 75¼
300 Tol., W. & W.... 63
100 do.... b30 63⅛
100 do.... 62⅞
100 do.... 62⅝
100 Tol. W. & W. Pf.... 77
50 Morris & Essex.... 86
200 do.... 85¾
100 Chic. B. & Q.... 185
30 P., Ft. W. & C.... 120⅜
100 do.... 120⅝
100 Alt. & T. H.... 41
100 Alt. & T. H. Pf. b30 67
200 do....bet. call 68⅛
50 H. & St. J. bet. call 108⅜
10 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 108
100 do.... 106⅜
100 Chi. & A. Pf. b. call 149
93 C., Cin. & I. C.... 48

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$50,000 U.S. 5-20 C.'64. 109⅜
165,000 U.S. 5-20 C.'65. 110
17,500 U.S. 5-20, C.,'65 new.... 108⅜

$80,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67....s3 108⅜
2,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.. 108

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

600 Adams Ex.... 51
200 do.... 51¼
300 Mariposa Min. Co.... 5⅛
100 Mar. Pf.... 21½
200 do.... 22
200 do.... 22⅛
100 Canton Co.... 55
100 do.... s3 54⅞
200 Pac. Mail.... 122⅞
100 do.... 122⅞
200 N. Y. Cen.... 160⅛
400 do.... 163⅛
1100 do.... 160⅛
50 do.... 160
200 do.... 160⅛
200 Erie.... 39
100 Reading.... 96
100 Tol., W. & W.... 63⅛
100 do.... 63⅛
100 Alt. & T. H.... 42
100 Alt. & T. H. Pref. 67¼
100 Mil. & St. P.... 75⅛
100 do.... 75¼
200 Mich. So. & N. I.... 90⅛
100 do.... c 90⅜
100 do.... b3 90⅝

100 Mil. & St. P., Pf.... 94⅛
100 Fort Wayne.... 120⅝
200 do.... 121
100 do.... 121⅛
200 do.... 121⅛
600 Ohio & Miss.... 33⅛
200 do.... b10 33⅝
200 do.... s3 33⅛
800 Pittsburg.... 88⅛
100 do.... 88⅛
1100 do.... 88⅛
200 Clev. & Tol.... 103⅝
200 Rock Island.... c 129⅜
100 do.... 129⅜
600 do.... 129⅛
200 do.... 129⅝
200 do.... c 129⅜
100 do.... 129⅝
100 Ill. Central.... 144⅞
400 Northwestern.... 82⅜
300 do.... 82⅝
600 do.... b3 82⅛
200 do.... 82⅛
800 do.... 82⅛
100 N. W. Pfd.... 88⅛
100 do.... 88⅛
600 do.... 89

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000 N. Car. St. 6s, new.... 63⅝
1,000 La. 6s, Levee.... 69
200 Adams Ex.... 52⅛
100 do.... 52⅛
300 Quicksilver.... 23⅛
200 do.... 24
200 do.... 24⅛
100 Canton Co.... 54⅛
100 do.... 54⅝
300 Mariposa Pref.... 23⅛
200 do.... 23¼
300 West. U. T.... 34⅛
300 do.... b5 34⅛
200 Erie.... 38⅞
300 N. Y. Cen.... 161⅛
300 do.... 161⅛
100 do.... 161⅛
100 Hudson.... x-p 131
600 do.... 130
1000 Reading.... 95½
219 Chi. & Alton.... b30 150
100 P., W. & W.... 62⅛
100 do.... 62⅞
100 Alton & T. H.... 40
100 Mil. & St. P.... 74⅞

100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.... 93⅛
300 Ohio & Miss.... 33⅛
200 do.... 33⅝
200 Fort Wayne.... 121⅛
500 Mich. So. & N. I.... 90
100 do.... 90⅛
200 do.... b3 90⅛
400 Pittsburg.... 87⅞
600 do.... 88
400 Clev. & Tol.... 103⅞
3100 Rock Island.... 128⅜
900 do.... 128⅛
1200 do.... 128⅝
200 do.... 128⅛
200 do.... 128⅛
300 Northwestern.... 82
100 do.... 82⅛
300 do.... 82⅛
600 do.... 82⅜
100 do.... 82⅛
200 do.... b3 82⅛
200 do.... 82⅛
200 do.... c 82⅛
600 Northwestern Pf.... 88⅛
900 do.... 88
100 do.... b3 88⅞

SATURDAY, Jan. 16—P. M.

The sales of Gold were at 136¼@136⅜ ⅌ cent, a decline of ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. on the sales of Friday. The market closed steady at this quotation. The rate for Money to the Brokers was generally 7 ⅌ cent. per annum. The few exceptions were at 6 ⅌ cent. The Bank return indicates the same easy state of loans, on demand, next week. The movement shows an improvement in all Departments of the return—the Loans are up, $3,546,000; the general line of deposits, $7,576,000, of which $1,873,000 is in Gold and $1,785,000 in Greenbacks.

The Treasury Office received during the week for Gold Customs $2,524,504, and paid out for Gold Interest on the Public Debt $3,452,428. The receipts of Gold from California, $214,180, and the shipments to Europe, $405,700.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were generally firm, with an improvement on Friday's prices in the 5-20s of 1867, January and July Interest, and of 1865, May and November Interest. The 10-40 years five ⅌ cents again sold up to 108 ⅌ cent. The orders for the Southern State Bonds continued to increase, and the market for Virginias, North Carolinas, Alabamas, Georgias, and Louisianas was exceedingly strong. Although no late Boards of the Stock Exchange (as usual on Saturdays) were held, the Street demand for these bonds in the afternoon was active, and extreme quotations were made at the close of the day.

In the Railway speculation the strongest points were on Rock Island and New-York Central. The additional advance on the latter was 3 ⅌ cent., and this was maintained to the close of business. Rock Island advanced a fraction above 130 ⅌ cent., but subsequently fell back to 129⅛@129@128⅞ ⅌ cent. The other Western Roads were somewhat irregular; the Northwests, St. Pauls, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne something weaker than on Friday, and Michigan Southern very unsettled, as between 90⅛@89⅞@91 ⅌ cent. The Miscellaneous Stocks were weaker on Canton, steady on Pacific Mail and higher on Quicksilver.

In the Long Room and on Broad-street at the close of business the following quotations were made, late in the day, as compared with the last figures of Friday night. The foreign exchanges left off 109⅜ for 60 days on London and 110⅛@110¼ short sight.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108⅛
American Gold Coin	136⅜	136¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	69⅜	69⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	59	59⅛
Missouri Bonds	87¼	87¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	66	66⅜
New-York Central	160⅛	163⅛
Erie Railway	38⅞	38⅞
Reading Railway	96	95⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	129⅜	128⅞
Northwest Common	82⅜	82⅜
Northwest Preferred	89	88⅛
Michigan Southern	91	91
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	120⅛	122⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅛	88⅛
Pacific Mail Company	122⅞	122⅛
St. Paul Prefered	94⅛	94⅛
St. Paul Common	75⅛	75
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	62⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	104	104

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	111	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	112⅜	5-20 reg., 1867	108⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	112⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	112⅝	5-20 reg., 1868	108⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅜	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅜	10-40 reg.	104⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	109⅜	10-40 coup.	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	109⅜	6s currency	101⅜
5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	108⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bou. By Loan	100	Indiana 5 ⅌ ct.	90
N. Y. Coup. By Loan	100	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. war l'n.	97
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101⅜	Tennessee 6s, ex c.	69
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	102	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	69
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	102	Virginia 6s, ex c.	59
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	102	Virginia 6s, new bds.	62
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	102	Georgia 6s	85
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1880	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	93
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	100	North Carolina 6s	63
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	100	N. C. 6s, new bonds	64
Ill. Canal bds., 1860	100	Missouri 6s	87¼
Illinois Ca. B., reg. 1860	99⅜	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	87⅜
Illinois 6s, coup. '79 aft. '60	99⅜	Louisiana 6s	69
Illinois 6s, con. '79 aft. '62	99⅜	Louisiana levee bds.	[illegible]
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1868	99⅜	California 7s	126
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99	California 7s, large b'ds	126
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99⅜	Connecticut 6s	98¾
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	99⅜	Rhode Island 6s	98
Illinois War Loan	99⅜	Alabama 5s	65
		Alabama 8s	92⅜

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Bank of the Republic	120
Merchants'	120	Bank of N. America	108
Mechanics'	125	Irving	110
Union	125⅜	Metropolitan	138
America	145	People's	135
Phenix	105	Shoe and Leather	127
Tradesmen's	140	Corn Exchange	130
Mechanics' & Trad's	125	St. Nicholas	109
National	110	Imp'rs. & Traders'	130
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Park	150⅜
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	105⅜
State of New-York	110	Fourth National	102⅜
Commerce	120⅜	Ninth National	109
Ocean	108	Oriental	150
American Exchange	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90⅜	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr'n	87	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Gal. & Chi. extended	99
Erie 1st M. ext.	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	98	Chi. R. I. & P.	98⅜
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	91⅜	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	86	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	101	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96⅜
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	105	Morris & Essex 2d M.	94⅜
Harlem 1st M.	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100⅜
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	96	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	94⅜
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	114⅜	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84⅜	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	99
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	75	Chi. & Alton inc.	92
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	88⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Ohio & Miss. Con.	85
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con.	93	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds	85
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. Ex. bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	103⅜
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91
Han. and St. Jo. L. G.	106⅜	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	88
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	101⅜	Chic. & G East'n 1st M.	79⅜
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	92⅜		

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York, for the week ending Jan. 16, 1869:

Jan. 12—Steamship Allemannia, London—Mexican gold	$9,000
Jan. 12—Steamship Allemannia, London—Gold bars	2,600
Jan. 12—Steamship Allemannia, Paris—Silver bars	29,553
Jan. 12—Steamship Allemannia, Paris—Sundry coin	1,107
Jan. 13—Bark La Plata, Buenos Ayres—Patriot doubloons	33,600
Jan. 14—Steamship Morro Castle, Havana—American gold	130
Jan. 14—Steamship Hermann, Bremen—Foreign silver	6,850
Jan. 14—Steamship Hermann, Havre—Gold bars	141,700
Jan. 14—Steamship Hermann, Paris—Silver bars	34,160
Jan. 16—Steamship City of New-York, Liverpool—Gold bars	132,000
Jan. 16—Steamship City of New-York, Liverpool—Mexican gold	15,000
Total	$405,700

The Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending Jan. 15, 1869, were $4,379,002.

The following unwarranted liberty is taken with the name of a young Broker, of foreign birth, in Wall-street, whose modest merit and unpretentious bearing as an adopted but really public-spirited citizen, should have shielded him from this heartless joke:

Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Among the names most prominently mentioned as favorably considered by Gen. GRANT for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, is HENRY CLEWS, of New-York. This is understood to be in accordance with Gen. GRANT's determination to select his Cabinet solely with reference to the adaptability and capacity of the members for their special work, and not on account of mere political considerations, as has generally been the case with former Presidents.

The Pacific Mutual Marine Insurance Company have published the following earnings and expenditures for the year 1868:

Premiums earned		$539,034
Losses	$251,485	
Return premiums	46,862	—298,347
Net underwriting, 1868		$240,687

The present assets of the Company amount to $1,168,324, of which $552,648 is in United States and other Stocks, and $188,700 in loans on Stocks. The Company advertise to pay off their Scrip of 1864, and to issue 40 ⅌ cent. Scrip to policy holders on the earned premiums of 1868.

Mr. A. H. COMBS, of the firm of W. B. RICH & Co., has been admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The Union Mutual Marine Insurance Company, F. S. LATHROP, President, earned and expended as follows in the year 1868:

Earned premiums		$202,119
Losses and taxes	$59,792	
Reinsurance	71,036	— 130,828
Net underwriting of the year		$71,291

The present assets of the Company amount to $1,575,814, of which $921,010 is in productive United States Stocks, City Bank Shares and other Stocks and Bonds. The Company advertise that they will pay off the outstanding Scrip of 1859, and pay 6 ⅌ cent. Interest on all other outstanding Scrip. The new Scrip of 1868 is 40 ⅌ cent. on the earned premiums.

The following are the Capitals of the New-York City Banks:

Names of Banks.	Capital.
Bank of New-York National Banking Association	$3,000,000
*Manhattan Company	2,050,000
Merchants' National Bank	3,000,000
Mechanics' National Bank	2,000,000
Union National Bank	1,500,000
*Bank of America	3,000,000
Phenix National Bank	1,800,000
National City Bank	1,000,000
Tradesmen's National Bank	1,000,000
Fulton National Bank	600,000
Chemical National Bank	300,000
Merchants' Exchange National Bank	1,235,000
Gallatin National Bank	1,500,000
National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	800,000
Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank	600,000
*Greenwich Bank	200,000
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank	600,000
Seventh Ward National Bank	500,000
National Bank of the State of New-York	2,000,000
American Exchange National Bank	5,000,000
National Bank of Commerce	10,000,000
National Broadway Bank	1,000,000
Ocean National Bank	1,000,000
Mercantile National Bank	1,000,000
Pacific National Bank	422,700
National Bank of the Republic	2,000,000
Chatham National Bank	450,000
*People's Bank	412,500
National Bank of North America	1,000,000
Hanover National Bank	1,000,000
Irving National Bank	500,000
Metropolitan National Bank	4,000,000
National Citizens' Bank	400,000
*Nassau Bank	1,000,000
Market National Bank	1,000,000
St. Nicholas National Bank	1,000,000
National Shoe and Leather Bank	1,500,000
*Corn Exchange Bank	1,000,000
Continental National Bank	2,000,000
National Bank of the Commonwealth	750,000
*Oriental Bank	300,000
Marine National Bank	400,000
Atlantic National Bank	300,000
Importers' and Traders' National Bank	1,500,000
National Park Bank	2,000,000
National Mechanics' Banking Association	500,000
Grocers' National Bank	300,000
*North River Bank	400,000
East River National Bank	350,000
*Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank	500,000
Fourth National Bank	5,000,000
Central National Bank	3,000,000
Second National Bank	300,000
Ninth National Bank	1,500,000
First National Bank	500,000
Third National Bank	1,000,000
New-York National Exchange Bank	300,000
Tenth National Bank	1,000,000
*New-York Gold Exchange Bank	500,000
Fifth National Bank	150,000
Sixth National Bank	200,000
Eighth National Bank	250,000
*Bull's Head Bank	200,000
New-York County National Bank	200,000
Bowery National Bank	250,000
National Currency Bank	100,000
*Stuyvesant Bank	183,416
*Eleventh Ward Bank	200,000
Totals, Jan. 4, 1868	$84,003,616

*State Banks.

The following is the Quarterly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York:

	Liabilities.	
	Jan. 4, 1869.	Oct. 5, 1868.
Capital	$84,003,616	$84,020,200
Net profits	29,477,170	30,336,059
Circulation	35,110,641	34,947,002
Due banks	57,567,349	57,250,341
Due depositors	146,913,413	152,439,713
Unpaid dividends	2,262,642	357,183
Totals	$355,334,831	$359,350,498
	Resources.	
	Jan. 4, 1869.	Oct. 5, 1868.
Loans and discounts	$187,101,591	$189,140,262
Stocks	68,683,736	68,452,134
Real estate	7,867,241	7,713,708
Due from banks	14,889,417	14,881,969
Cash items and bank notes	3,920,864	3,100,303
Specie	24,454,661	12,162,304
Legal Tenders	48,134,586	63,674,319
Over drafts	182,735	225,499
Totals	$355,334,831	$359,350,498

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven ⅌ cent., payable Feb. 1.

The Boston *Transcript*, of Jan. 15, says:

"We understand that an agreement has been entered into whereby the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, with all its appurtenances, passes into the hands of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Corporation—on a long lease. This arrangement opens a direct line to New-York over the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road, considerably shortening the distance between the two cities. The directors of this road appear to be fully alive to the great importance of this enterprise, to the business interest of Boston, as well as to the Commonwealth, and are applying themselves vigorously to its completion, which will be fully accomplished within fifteen months, when the collieries of Pennsylvania and the wharves of Boston will be connected by a continuous line of iron rails."

The Missouri Roads.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We are pleased to learn from a reliable source that contracts have been made for building the Lexington and St. Louis Railroad, and that the work will be immediately commenced. It is, in fact, begun already, the engineer being at work with his party locating and correcting former surveys. This will be another branch for our Missouri Pacific, and give us the trade of the rich County of Lafayette, and add also the trade of northern Johnson and Pettis Counties, concentrating upon St. Louis a large and valuable commerce from these rich counties, and bringing us in close relations with an intelligent and thrifty population. It is understood that DANIEL R. GARRISON, of this city, has undertaken to build this road, which guarantees its speedy construction.

This reminds us that the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Road is finished and running from Boonville to Tipton—twenty-five miles—opening a beautiful country and pouring into St. Louis the riches of one of the very finest counties of the State.

Much consultation has been had upon the project of a road, starting from Boonville *via* Arrow Rock to Marshall, in Saline County. The parties are interesting themselves greatly in the matter, and will, doubtless, soon announce something tangible.

The Atchinson and Leavenworth branch, reaching from the one city to the other, joins, by a link of twenty-two miles, several important interests; thus the Missouri Pacific to Kansas, the Missouri River Railroad to Leavenworth, Atchison and Leavenworth to Atchison, there joining the Central Pacific, now built 120 miles and progressing to Fort Kearney.

These several projects have engaged much of the attention of our Pacific Railroad directors, and been encouraged by them, and, in some instances, materially assisted. They are quietly pursuing a policy that tends to the extension of the usefulness of the Pacific of Missouri, by adding these branches as rapidly as they can be built, thereby realizing the intentions of the original projectors of making it the grand trunk of all on the south side of the river. We commend the policy, and shall at all times willingly lend our aid to its further extension.

The new directors of the Morris and Essex Railroad made a trip over the road last week to examine the bridges and line generally. Among contemplated improvements, it is stated, is the putting down, without delay, of a third rail of narrow gauge, between Scranton and New-Hampton, a distance of 83 miles, so that narrow gauge cars may run over the whole length of their works, from Northumberland to Hoboken—227 miles. The laying of a third rail, six miles east of the Morris and Essex Junction at Washington, to the Central New-Jersey Junction at New-Hampton, will also establish a narrow gauge communication *via* Scranton, from Northumberland to and with the Central Railroad to Jersey City, as well as with the Morris and Essex to Hoboken.

A new railroad project has been organized, with a capital stock of $290,000, which has been already taken, to build a railroad from Portage Lake, Michigan, starting near the Pewabic stamp works, passing through part of the Concord property, and the Acadian, thence to the Calumet and Hecla mines. It may be extended as far as the Central and Copper Falls.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

POSTPONEMENT—PERJURY—PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The United States vs. William Walton.—A motion to postpone was made in this case. Counsel stated that a special plea in bar had been put in, and that further time was necessary to procure the record of the previous trial. The motion was granted, and the case set down for Wednesday.

The United States vs. Watson, Crary & Smith.—Special pleas were put in, by agreement with the District-Attorney, that if the pleas are overruled it shall not prejudice the defendants' right to plead not guilty. The argument on the pleas was set down for Monday.

The United States vs. George B. Davis.—In this case, which is an indictment for perjury, a postponement was asked for on account of the absence of material witnesses. The affidavits showed that the defendant gave information to Joshua F. Bailey, a collector of internal revenue, concerning the illegal removal of spirits from Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Whitehall-street, in which he stated that he was concerned. Bailey made affidavit to the alleged fact on the information of Davis, and the latter was nominally taken into custody. The information proved to be wholly false, and Davis was discharged. He then made affidavit before a Police Magistrate, and subsequently before a United States Commissioner, charging Bailey with perjury. As it appeared to the Commissioner that Bailey made his affidavit on information derived from Davis, the complaint was dismissed, and Davis was indicted in his turn. The District-Attorney agreeing to admit copies of certain letters, the motion to postpone was denied, and the case set down for Monday.

The United States vs. Blaisdell, Richardson, Powelson and Belknap.—In this case the defendant Belknap pleaded not guilty.

The United States vs. James Archer.—In this case, which was an indictment for passing counterfeit money, argument on the sufficiency of the evidence and indictment was continued. The Court overruled the objections of counsel holding that the fact that the bill was in the hands of the prisoner with knowledge of its character at one time, and five minutes after had been passed by him upon another person, was sufficient to let in his confessions—that the first count in the indictment charging the prisoner with intent to defraud Glogoner or some other person, &c., was defective, but that the defect was cured by the second count charging an intent to defraud the United States. The testimony for the defence showed the previous good character of the prisoner. The case went to the jury who rendered a verdict of not guilty.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorneys Bell and Phelps; for the defendant, Judge Stewart.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Judge Clerke and Judges Sutherland and Geo. G. Barnard.

THE LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Chas. W. Copeland vs. the Raccoon Coal Company.—The Same vs. D. R. Martin.—These were appeals from two judgments recovered, one in 1863, against the Company for $2,658, and one in June, against Martin, as trustee upon the same claim, for $4,058. The causes were tried in the first instance before Hon. Samuel Jones, as referee. An execution against the Company on the first judgment having been returned unsatisfied, the plaintiff, under section 12 of the Manufacturing act, sued the trustees of the Company, claiming that they were liable for the debt by reason of the failure of the Company to file and publish in January, 1861, the report required by said section. Martin claimed that inasmuch as the Company was formed in May, 1860, and the law required an "annual" report, it was not necessary to make any until January, 1862, because in January, 1861, a year had not elapsed since the formation of the Company, and that in January, 1862, the Company duly filed and published the required report. The plaintiff contended that, under the words of the section that the Company shall make a report "annually within twenty days after Jan. 1," a report in January, 1861, was necessary, and that in any event the report of 1862 was not the report required by the statute, because the report as published had no verification attached to it. On both these points the referee found, as matter of law, in the plaintiff's favor. Martin set up in addition a counter claim for damages to the extent of $5,000, which he alleged the Company had suffered by reason of the failure of the plaintiff to deliver certain wire rope, which formed the basis of the original claim, in time for the Company to use it at its mines in Tennessee, which was rejected by the referee.

Both appeals were argued together, and the Court, after sustaining the referee's finding as to the counter claim, also affirmed his decision upon all the law points raised.

Gilbert Dean for the defendants-appellants; Joseph J. Marrin for the plaintiff-respondent.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AT CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

Henry J. Clpperly et al vs. Robert H. Little.—In this action, which was for goods sold and delivered, under alleged fraudulent representations, two executions were issued against the body of the defendant upon the judgment, one to the Sheriff of Suffolk County and the other to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York. The defendant was under arrest by the Sheriff of Suffolk, when (and at a subsequent day) he was arrested by the Sheriff of New-York, and upon the last arrest gave bail for the limits. On a motion to set aside both of said executions for irregularity, his Honor, Judge Cardozo, rendered the following decision:

"It was irregular to issue an execution against the body of the defendant to the Sheriff of this county, after he had been arrested upon a similar execution upon the same judgment issued against his body to the Sheriff of another county. But, in fact, the plaintiffs had no right to issue an execution against the defendant's body at all. The action was on contract, and the allegations of fraud in the complaint were wholly irrelevant. It is only when the cause of action furnishes the ground of arrest that execution can go against the body—where no order of arrest has been granted. Motion granted without costs, on defendant stipulating not to sue, &c."

C. C. Egan, counsel for defendant; H. D. Goodwin for plaintiffs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills admitted during week ending Jan. 16, 1869: Medora Ward, Henry Youngs, Joseph M. Price, Amy Clark, Gertrude A. Burns, Jesse Brown, Helen M. Livingston, Annabella S. M. Withers, Wm. H. Masterson, Margaret Matheson, George W. Hughes, Bridget Donohue, Martin Dittman.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of Moses Frank, Ellen Lynch, Felix Mooney, Thomas O'Brien, Appolona Weibel, Patrick Hoare, Benjamin F. Dove, John B. Peachy, William E. Bergen, William Zimmer, Mary M. Nash, Moses P. Mussey, Elizabeth Smith, Thomas Leahy, Bridget O'Brien, James P. Dunn, Louis Friedauf, Catharine Sammis, James Jauncey, Patrick Gallaher, Mary O. Dimon, Polly Hanks, Manus Cohen.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. Daniel S. Kelly.—The defendant was a letter-carrier, attached to Station A, in this City, and was charged with purloining money from letters. Having been for some time suspected, Mr. James Gaylor, special agent of the Post Office Department, wrote a catch letter on the 8th inst. to Mr. M. D. Dodd, No. 506 Broadway, and inclosed three $1 bills and two 25-cent currency stamps. On the following morning he gave the letter to Superintendent Hallock, of Station A, requesting him to watch it. Mr. Hallock threw it upon Kelly's desk, among other letters, and it was taken away by him. In about an hour and a half afterward Kelly returned. Mr. Gaylor then informed him of his suspicions. Kelly denied having taken any letters. On being requested to produce the money in his possession, he displayed $35 or $40 in bills, saying they were a part of the presents he had received at New-Year's. On examination, Mr. Gaylor found among them the three bills and two currency stamps he had forwarded.

After the examination of Mr. Gaylor to the above effect, Mr. Hallock testified to the identity of the notes, he also having placed a mark upon them.

Mr. Dodd testified to not having received the letter addressed to him by Mr. Gaylor.

A piece of the letter had been found in the back part of the building by one of the Post Office employes, but had been mislaid by Mr. Gaylor. It was not, therefore, produced.

An adjournment took place until Monday, but the hour could not be fixed.

Mr. L. W. Emerson appeared for the Government, and Mr. John H. White for defendant.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

Twenty-three cases of petit larceny, six of assault and battery, four of cruelty to animals, one of keeping a disorderly house, and one of abandonment, made up the calendar of yesterday, and as usual very few of these cases rose above the dead level of petty crime, or presented anything of interest. There was the usual proportion of convictions, and something more than the average were awarded terms in the Penitentiary of varying lengths.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

John Keegan, of mildewed exterior, was charged with stealing a piece of salmon, valued at $15, from the kitchen of the Astor House, and what was worse for him, the charge was proven to be true. Thus driven to a defence, Keegan could find nothing better to say than that he thought it was only a piece of pie he was taking. But the difference between a pie and a salmon the Court considered too great for such a mistake to be made, and the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

A MUSCULAR WRETCH.

Patrick O'Connor, a vigorous young athlete, was charged with beating his mother—a gray-haired, decrepit woman. It appeared, from the testimony, that he had indulged in this meanest type of petty crime several times during the last few months, and he was somewhat astonished to find that he had thereby gained three months in the Penitentiary.

"KLEPTOMANIA."

Annie Morev and Julia Remsen being arraigned on three distinct charges of shop-lifting, their counsel pleaded guilty to all for them, but asked that they be remanded until Tuesday, as he would then be able to prove that they were victims of "Kleptomania," and deserving of the mercy of the Court. The request was granted, as the Magistrates desire all possible information connected with this lately popular excuse for crime.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 16.

By Judge Ingraham.

Hyatt *vs.* Denman; motion granted.

A. Miller et al. *vs.* Adolph Reis; motion denied with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs.

Moses *vs.* Legare; motion denied with $10 costs.

Catharine Dengal *vs.* Anthony Dengal; motion denied with leave to renew on other papers.

Johnson et al. *vs.* Pelletreau et al.; motion granted on payment of costs of default and of motion.

William O. Mailler *vs.* C. A. Waddell; motion granted and reference ordered.

Mary A. Thomas *vs.* George W. Thomas; an additional allowance of five per cent. ordered.

Archer et al. *vs.* Schultz et al.; motion granted on payment of one day's referee's fees and $10 costs of motion. The case to proceed before the referee on two days' notice.

Stryker et al. *vs.* Ross, &c.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Isaac Strauss et al. *vs.* Felix Perlumetter; motion denied.

Lewis *vs.* Mead; motion denied; costs to abide the event.

Herman Oppenheimer *vs.* John G. Atwater: motion denied.

Edward Faile et al. *vs.* John M. Mackay et al.; motion denied with leave to renew on other affidavits on payment of $10 costs.

Caroline Arndt *vs.* Frank Arndt; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

In the matter of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company, I am of the opinion that under the particular circumstances of this sale, a re-sale should be ordered. The sale may be in the City of New-York. The purchaser is entitled to be repaid his ten per cent. paid, and interest thereon, auctioneer's fees, and any expense incurred by examination of title, out of the proceeds of the sale.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 16.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Catharine Loanacher *vs.* Benjamin Sweetzer; motion granted.

Richard E. Mount, Jr., Executor, &c., *vs.* William P. Nixon, et. al.; motion granted.

William Reinheimer *vs.* Solomon Deutsch; motion granted and cause referred.

Hattie Leland *vs.* Sarah A. Taliaferro, et. al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A CAR PICKPOCKET.

On Friday evening, as Roundsman MCKELVEY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was going down town in a Third-avenue car, he noticed WILHEIM BOW and JOHN DUNN acting in a very suspicious manner, so he watched their proceedings. His suspicions proved correct, for he soon caught them in the act of stealing a silver watch and a gold chain from the person of CHARLES WHEELER, residing at No. 38 Market-street. Both men were arrested and yesterday arraigned before the Magistrate, who remanded them for trial in default of bail.

A BRACE OF BURGLARIES.

The premises No. 106 Bayard-street, occupied by ABRAHAM FRIEDMAN, were found to have been feloniously entered on Friday night, by Officer MCGRATH, of the Sixth Precinct, as the window-shutters had been forced open. Further examination resulted in the discovery of PETER MURRAY, aged 19, and a native of England, concealed in the store. He was arrested, and on being arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, he was held for trial on the complaint of Mr. FRIEDMAN, who accused him of stealing $8 worth of brushes and tin tea-pots.

The cellar door of premises No. 336 Broadway, occupied by EDWARD G. TOWL, was found forced open on Friday night by Officer CLARK, of the Sixth Precinct, and on his making an examination he discovered three boys, named DENNIS GILLEN, JAMES BURKE and THOS. CLAY concealed therein, so he arrested them on a charge of stealing a quantity of lead pipe. The prisoners were arraigned before the Court yesterday and were remanded to answer the charge.

A WORTHLESS CHECK.

FREDERICK KURTZ, of No. 23 New-street, caused the arrest of JOSEPH S. MINER, aged 38, a native of Connecticut, and a stock broker, on a charge of having, on the 20th of November, obtained money on a check for $250, on the Fourth National Bank, drawn to the order of J. S. ROGERS, and signed J. S. MINER. The complainant advanced nearly the full amount called for in the check and discovered that it was worthless, as no such persons as ROGERS or MINER were known at the bank. The Magistrate held the accused for trial in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

ROBBED BY A CYPRIAN.

WM. T. VEEDER, of No. 63 Macdougal-street, Friday night accompanied MAGGIE WILSON to No. 120 Greene-street, where he fell asleep in her room. When he awoke he found that his overcoat, valued at $40, had disappeared. The girl professed to know nothing of the matter, but she was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

DISHONEST DRIVER.

CHARLES PALMER, a driver in the employ of O'SULLIVAN & GREIG, No. 771 Broadway, was arrested by Officer BAE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and was found in possession of a number of articles valued at $67, which had been stolen from the store, and which he confessed he had taken. He also acknowledged that he had collected $27 due the firm, and had appropriated the money to his own use. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

STEALING FROM A FRIEND.

Mrs. ROSE TRAINER, No. 206 East Twenty-second-street, yesterday left ROBERT BRADY alone in her room, and on her return in a few minutes, found that he had left and taken with him $79 belonging to her. He was subsequently arrested, and freely confessing his guilt, was committed for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

THIEF AND RECEIVER.

On Friday afternoon, ISAAC LOEB, a clerk in the store of ADOLPH C. STREKER, was detected in stealing a shawl from the store, and confessed that during the last three months he had stolen thirteen broche and woolen shawls, worth $250, and that he had disposed of them at the loan office of JOHN DEVER, No. 304 Grand-street. The latter gave up two of the shawls, which he declared were all he had, but Detective LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, found another upon searching the place. DEVER was therefore arrested for receiving stolen goods, and together with LOEB, was committed for examination.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The annual session of the New-York Military Association commences on Tuesday next, at Steinway Hall. The proceedings will be both interesting and important, as regards the future of the National Guard of the State. On Tuesday evening the members of the Association who hold positions in the First and Second Divisions intend giving their non-resident brethren a full-dress reception and hop, at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment. The Twenty-second Regiment will also parade and give an exhibition drill on the same evening. The battalion of picked men have been drilled three or four times by Lieut.-Col. Remmey in preparation for the event, and the drill will, no doubt, be a very fine one. On Wednesday the Association will close its session, and in the evening will assemble at Steinway Hall to listen to the annual address and participate in the presentation of guidons and medals to the best-drilled battalions and individual soldiers. The reception on Tuesday evening will be attended by Gov. Hoffman and staff, Major-Gen. Shaler and other leading officers in the National Guard from all parts of the State, and nearly all the principal officers of the regular forces stationed in the vicinity will also be present.

In the Bendix Zouaves (Third Regiment) Brevet Brig.-Gen. Bendix has issued orders directing regimental drills to be held at the armory on the evenings of Monday, Jan. 18 and Feb. 11. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. None but members of the regiment in uniform will be admitted. The following division drills are ordered: Companies C and K on Wednesdays, Jan. 27, and Feb. 3, 10, 17 and 24; E and I on Mondays, Jan. 18 and 25, and Feb. 1, 8, 15 and 22; D, B and G on Fridays, Jan. 22 and 29, and Feb. 5, 12, 19 and 26. Brevet Col. Beattie will superintend. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. The following resignations are announced: Surgeon E. Guernsey, Adjt. L. R. Wells, and Commissary W. H. Gray. First Lieut. R. S. Groves is appointed Acting Adjutant.

At an election held on Jan. 12, in Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, to fill the office of Captain, made vacant by the resignation of Capt. James G. Gregory, (now Adjutant,) Lieut. H. H. Hogins was chosen to fill the position. Sergt. William S. Leaman was elected First Lieutenant in place of Hogins, promoted. Col. Rodney C. Ward presided. At the annual election for civil officers of this company the following officers were elected: Chairman, Charles W. Maxfield; Vice-Chairman, Robert P. Lyon; Recording Secretary, George T. Lain; Treasurer, William B. Boorum; President of Court-martial, Lieut. H. H. Hogins.

In special Orders No. 1, Col. Ward, of the Twelfth Regiment, announces that so much of paragraph 2, General Orders No. 1, (current series,) as relates to wing drill of Jan. 19, is countermanded. Companies B, K, A, G and E will assemble, in fatigue uniform, (with leggings,) at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on Friday evening, 29th inst., for battalion drill. Roll-call of companies at 7:30 o'clock.

The Second Regiment will assemble at the regimental armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, in full fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, on Mondays, Jan. 18 and 25, and Mondays, Feb. 1 and 8, at 8 o'clock P. M., sharp. An examining Board is appointed to convene at the regimental armory on Monday, March 8, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of examining all non-commissioned officers ordered before it. The Board will consist of Major O'Shaughnessy, Capts. S. Murphy and T. McCusker. The following changes are announced: Francis R. Bigg to be Captain of Company A, vice Leonard, resigned; Second Lieut. John P. Collins to be First Lieutenant of Company A, vice Freel, resigned; private Daniel McGowan to be Second Lieutenant of Company A, vice John P. Collins, promoted. Sergt. James McMurray, of Company C, is appointed Ordnance Sergeant, vice Floyd, promoted.

The general Court-martial in the case of Brig.-Gen. Crooke met at the arsenal, in Portland-avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday. Col. Ward, the Judge-Advocate, and Gen. Crooke were present. On motion of the Judge-Advocate the Court adjourned until the decision of the Court of Appeals is heard in the case enjoining Gen. Molineux from assuming command of the Second Division, State Militia.

The gold medal offered by Ex-Quartermaster George W. Roosevelt to the company recruiting the largest number of men for the Seventy-first Regiment, has been won by Company I, Capt. Wise.

On dit that the Webster Guard, "champion" company and E of the Twelfth Regiment, contemplate a transfer to the Twenty-second Regiment.

At a regular meeting of Company F, Eighth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Wm. H. McIntire, held at their company rooms, Centre Market, Monday evening, Jan. 11, 1869, the annual report of the Treasurer and Financial Secretary was read, showing a handsome balance on hand and the company finances in a flourishing condition. An election for civil officers was held and the following gentlemen unanimously elected: Lewis A. Myers, President; Henry Schonfelder, Vice-President; E. C. Johnson, Recording Secretary; J. W. Collins, Treasurer; Wm. R. Aymar, Financial Secretary. After the meeting adjourned the members enjoyed themselves sociably together the remainder of the evening.

SKATING.

The Grand Carnival at the Empire Rink.

The inaugural carnival at this popular skating resort, on Thursday evening, proved to be a decided success. Despite the rather unpropitious state of the weather for rink ice, between 3,000 and 4,000 people visited the rink during the evening, of which about 200 were in costume. As early as 7 P. M. the stream of visitors began to pour in, the cars being crowded on their way up for some two hours. The rink was brilliantly illuminated with nearly 1,000 jets of gas, and with the banners which were hung on the inner walls, and the various ornamentations of bunting, together with the motley assemblage on the ice and the vast crowd of spectators in the surrounding galleries, the scene presented was of a decidedly picturesque and novel character. The rather high state of the thermometer for January, induced a rather watery surface of ice, but still it was hard enough to afford fair skating, though anything but a pleasant field to fall upon, as many found to their cost. A very fine band occupied a place in one of the galleries and a choice programme of instrumental music added to the attractions of the evening. The costumers present did a flourishing business after 9 P. M., for several who came merely as lookers on were worked into the spirit of taking part in the motley proceedings by donning some costume or other appropriate to the occasion.

Quite a number of noted experts, of both sexes were present; those especially attracting attention being Miss BEDELL and Miss POWELL, of Brooklyn; Mrs. CARRIE MOORE, Mrs. JACKSON and daughter, and the little Misses PLYMPTON. Mr. MEADE, the famous rival of SWIFT, swept off the palm among the masculines, his daring movements through the crowd on the ice being noteworthy evidence of his skill. It is needless to refer in detail to the number of those in costume. Suffice it to say that the usual array of princes and princesses, clowns, donkeys, Irishmen, devils, Chinese and others, in motley attire, marked the occasion. Henceforth, during the season, there is to be a similar carnival every Thursday night. Last evening, those not in costume enjoyed dancing on the floors of the galleries. Some five or six hundred people tripping the light fantastic in the Lancers, Polkas, Quadrilles, &c., which the band played for them. Take it altogether, the carnival was one of the successes of the metropolitan season, and one highly creditable to the management.

THE SPORT AT MITCHELL'S POND.

Though there was no carnival at Mitchell's Club Pond the proprietors had a splendid sheet of ice prepared for the noted experts who make this place their headquarters, and a very enjoyable time was had among the members of the New-York and Brooklyn Skating Clubs present. On Monday next, weather permitting, MITCHELL is to have his annual carnival, and no doubt it will be equal to his previous successes in this line.

SKATING IN BROOKLYN.

The best skating in Brooklyn yesterday was that had on the Capitoline Pond, which both yesterday and the day previous was crowded with a very fashionable assemblage of the admirers of the sport, the ladies attending in unusually large numbers, the fair ones being tempted to indulge by the delightful weather for open pond skating which has prevailed these two days past.

The rink was not opened, the cold not having been severe enough to admit of the requisite supply of ice.

Robbed in a Panel-house.

FREDERICK STEWART, of No. 121 Pearl-street, made a complaint yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, stating that on Friday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he met JENNY WILSON in the Bowery, and went with her to a room in the house No. 69 Mercer street, having at the same time $2,000 in bank notes in his inside vest pocket. After he had removed this garment he was held by the girl, and he saw a man run into the room, snatch his money and run out. He broke away from JENNY and pursued the man, who, however, succeeded in getting away with the money. JENNY was less fortunate, and was arrested by Officer FARLEY, of the Eighth Precinct. She denied the story of the robbery but was committed for examination.

Larceny at a French Ball.

VICTOR S. ALLIEN, of No. 463 West Twenty-third-street, made a complaint yesterday, before Judge MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, stating that at the ball of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique, on Friday night, he met JOHN BLACK in one of the hallways, and the latter placed his hands on his (ALLIEN's) person while he made an explanation of some difficulty which had occurred. The moment before, ALLIEN had noticed that his watch and chain, valued at $150, was safe, but a moment after BLACK left him discovered that the watch and chain had been stolen, and therefore accused BLACK of the theft. The latter denied the charge in strong terms, but was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH $8,000, TO manage a manufactory in London, England; passage paid over and $3,000 salary; profits to each partner not less than $8,000 per annum. Address O., Box No. 39 St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order to close out the balance of our
FALL AND WINTER STOCK,
we have made the following
REDUCTIONS:
ON
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
30 PER CENT.
ON
DRESS GOODS,
SKIRTINGS,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,
FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT.
Also, a
PROPORTIONATE REDUCTION ON
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
LINENS and
GENERAL HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.
Purchasers will find a decided advantage by giving us a call before going elsewhere.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY.
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 18,
WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
IRISH LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELING,
CRASH,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
QUILTS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES,
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW STORE, COR. BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.,
PRIOR TO THE REMOVAL OF THEIR RETAIL
BRANCH OF BUSINESS TO THE
NEW AND SPACIOUS PREMISES,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.
600 DOZEN 5-8 LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS,
At $1 50 per dozen;
500 DOZEN 5-8 EXTRA QUALITY DO.,
At $2 75 per dozen;
1600 DOZEN GOOD FRINGED HUCK TOWELS,
At $2 50 per dozen;
1,000 DOZEN FINE AND EXTRA SIZE HUCK TOWELS,
At $3 per dozen.
20 PIECES 10-4 HEAVY LINEN SHEETINGS,
At $1 per yard.
25 PIECES 11-4 FINE QUALITY LINEN SHEETINGS,
At $1 25 per yard.
25 PIECES 11-4 EXTRA FINE LINEN SHEETINGS,
At $1 50 per yard.
FULL SIZE 11-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS,
From $1 75 and upward.
300 PAIRS FULL SIZE BLANKETS,
Only $4 50 per pair.
200 PAIRS EXTRA QUALITY BLANKETS,
At $5 50 per pair.
60 PIECES PLAID FRENCH FLANNELS,
Finest imported, 75 and 85 cents per yard.
LARGE LOT REAL SHAKER FLANNELS,
At 30 cents per yard.
Together with a fine line of
FAMILY SHIRTING LINENS,
DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, PIQUES,
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WHITE
GOODS, &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

BARGAINS
IN RICH FURS.
THE SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR THIRTY DAYS, AT LESS THAN COST.
TERRY, NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.

WE STAND BY THOSE
WHO STAND BY US.
TREMENDOUS ADVANCE ON MUSLINS.
OUR PRICES NOT CHANGED.
The benefit of the advance given to our customers.
STORE CROWDED WITH PEOPLE,
EVERYBODY AFTER MUSLINS.
Those who took our advice given in our advertisement ten days ago and bought, will have saved several cents a yard. We are now selling below wholesale rates, but next week our prices will change.
GOOD MUSLINS 10c. FINE SHEETINGS 10c.
HEAVY YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 12½c.
FINE YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 12½c.,
MUSLINS FINE AND HEAVY,
ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTA, 12½c. and 15c.,
LOWER PRICED MUSLINS, 6c., 8c. and 9c.
WE SELL BEST WAMSUTTA, 20c.
What do others charge for Wamsuttas?
Buy your Muslins of us and save from 5c. to 6c. a yard.
Also immense lots of ALPACAS,
TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.,
AT ANY PRICE YOU WISH.
The above prices are only for "CASH DOWN."
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, Fort Wayne, Ind.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
BANKRUPT STOCK OF ONE OF THE LARGEST JOBBERS!
50,000 YARDS WHITE AND BROWN,
FROM 3 TO 5 CENTS BELOW THE MARKET!
OTHER HOUSES ARE ADVANCING THE PRICES OF MUSLINS!
We are enabled by this purchase to lower our prices. No more than 100 yards sold to one customer, to keep out speculators.
HURRAH FOR CHEAP MUSLINS!
ADOLF KUSTER,
No. 225 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have made large additions
TO THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF
HEAVY YARD-WIDE IRISH LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK
TABLECLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELINGS, CRASH, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES, QUILTS.
ALSO,
DOMESTIC BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS,
SHEETINGS, CANTON FLANNELS,
TICKS, DENIMS, &c., &c.
FORMING A COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 18,
SOME ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
EMBROIDERED VELVET AND SILK ROBES.
LATEST PARIS STYLE
JUST RECEIVED
Also,
NEW SHADES OF EXTRA RICH
POULT DE SOIES
FOR STREET AND EVENING DRESSES, &C. &C.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STREETS.

LADIES, EXAMINE THE EMPRESS Belt. It is becoming all the rage, and more comfortable than the corset, as thousands of ladies attest. At R. H. MACY'S; principal depot No. 229 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER
GREAT BARGAINS IN
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL,
NIGHT ROBES, BREAKFAST JACKETS,
TUCKED, RUFFLED AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
In great variety.
CORSETS, 90c. and upward.
SILK AND FANCY TARLETANE EVENING DRESSES, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS, &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make large addition to their stock of
PARIS PRINTED PIQUES, PERCALES, BRILLANTES, CHLSTEES, &c.
And also, in order to close,
WILL OFFER AT 25c. PER YARD
a large lot of
YARD-WIDE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES,
FAST COLORS,
RECENTLY SOLD AT 38c. PER YARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MISS E. GREGG,
No. 19 5TH-AV.,
In consequence of retiring from business, will offer for the remainder of this month, at greatly reduced prices, the balance of her stock, consisting of CLOAKS
IN VELVET, SILK, CLOTH, AND PLUSH;
WALKING SUITS IN COLORED VELVET,
SILK, AND WOOLEN GOODS.
and a few OPERA CLOAKS.
Also, a great variety of CLOTHS, VELVETS, THREAD and GUIPURE LACES, FRINGES, GALOONS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, &c.

DRY GOODS.

THE GREAT
Closing Out Sale,
TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CRAPES, BLACK SILKS, &c. &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
400 LOTS,
PART OF
The Morris-Stebbins Tract.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
SITUATE ON
The Grand Central Avenue,
a continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 175th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.
It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the
CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.
This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantage of city and country.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY CASH SALE OF choice lots on the new RIVER SIDE PARKS.
A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 26, at 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:
FOUR CHOICE LOTS, near the Parks, and commanding views of great beauty.
Maps now ready at the office of the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF 98 VALUABLE lots on Madison, Lexington, 1st and 4th avs., Avenue A, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 55th and 56th sts.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by order of Edward Pearsall and Phebe Pearsall, Executors of estate of Frances Pearsall, deceased:
1ST-AV.—Southeast corner 56th-st., 5 lots, each 20x96.6.
AVENUE A—Southwest corner 56th-st., 5 lots, each 20x96.6.
EAST 56TH-ST.—21 lots, entire front, south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, each 20x100.5.
LEXINGTON-AV.—Northwest corner 44th-st., 5 lots, each 20x95.
EAST 44TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 95 feet west of Lexington-av., adjoining the above, each 20x100.5.
32 lots, comprising the entire block bounded by Madison and 4th-avs., 45th and 46th sts.
LEXINGTON-AV.—Entire front, east side, between 42d and 43d sts., 10 lots, each 20x100.
EAST 42D AND 43D STS.—8 lots, adjoining the above on the rear.
4TH-AV.—Northeast corner 46th-st., 6 lots, corner lot 21x100.5, balance 20x100.5.
EAST 42D-ST.—South side, 125 feet west of Lexington-av., 2 lots, each 25x100.
TERMS OF SALE—75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years at 7 per cent., with privilege of paying off by giving sixty days notice.
Maps now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

EDW. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—LAWRENCE, WRIGHT & STRATTON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
The valuable Water Front at Brooklyn, (formerly Williamsburg,) situated 100 feet south of the Grand-street Ferry, and distant 25 feet north of South First-st., consisting of three lots, each 25 feet front, by the whole depth from the river to Water-st., or (the old two-rod road,) with the right to fill in front of the same to the bulkhead line, as established by law, together with all the valuable water rights and privileges in front of the premises. Terms on day of sale.
Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—MONDAY, Jan. 18, and following evenings, a private collection of Books, comprising a very choice assortment of standard literature, many early and rare works, illustrated works, &c., many of which are in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MILES STANDISH—REVISED.
THE
FLAG OF OUR UNION.
JUST ISSUED.
contains a most capital travesty upon the well-known story of "Miles Standish's Courtship," illustrated by original engravings, designed by the author.
"While John fairly glowed with the ardor the Captain's virtues excited,
Forgetting himself for another, in the noble tribute of friendship,
Archy the maiden said, while her eyes were like stars in their twinkling,
And smiles wreathed her beautiful mouth, '*Why don't you blow for yourself, John?*'"
For sale by all newsdealers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a family and gentlemen, at her own house; gentlemen's washing and plain washing done at seventy-five cents per dozen. Call at No. 124 3d-av., near 14th-st., in the rear house. Mrs. McCANN.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dressmaker a few more engagements by the day or week in private families. Call on or address AUBOUZE, No. 180 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; wages moderate in a permanent place. Can be seen at No. 436 6th-av., in the saddler's store. Call for W. C.

HELP WANTED.

A MAN OF ENTERPRISE WANTED to open a free test office for Wolcott's Pain Paint and Annihilator in each of the Southern States, Canada and Pacific Coast. Large profits and conscientious employment, requiring but small capital. Those who wish can call and see the remarkable cures performed for scores of people every day, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, or address R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS UP-TOWN situations, a number of good waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, cooks, laundresses, American, English, Irish, German, all suited at No. 1,270 Broadway; hotels and country families supplied with servants. Knickerbocker Employment Office, No. 1,270 Broadway, between 33d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS BLACKsmiths, used to ironing off light carriages, to work on velocipedes; those used to eastern work preferred; the best of wages; or piece-work and steady employment. Apply to E. F. PARROTT, No. 170 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—Ladies about to require nursing, who have not the convenience at home, can have pleasant and well-furnished rooms, superior board, nursing and medical attendance previous to and during confinement, at the residence of Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in the City, guarantees relief in all female complaints, from whatever cause produced.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE without medicine. Dr. and Madam ESTELA, No. 34 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., never fail. Their $5 French pills are certain.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 311 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to pay the same, as provided by law, on the 1st day of May next, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. Holders desiring to present their Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 25th day of March.

T. B. M'CARTY, Aud. of State,
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State,
Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1869.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

LOUISIANA STATE EIGHT AND SIX per cent. Levee; also, Alabama five and eight per cent. Bonds for sale. Southern Securities a specialty.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, CHARLES SANFORD,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN, JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS, THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER, SAMUEL B. PLATT,
THOMAS DAVENPORT, HENRY B. LOOMIS,
JOHN B. DUNHAM, CHARLES HAUSELT,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM, ALFRED L. ROWE,
CHARLES J. SHEPARD.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were severally unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,
DAVID B. OSES,
JOHN ROMER,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
ISAAC ODELL,
WM. A. THOMSON,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,
HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
FRANCIS D. LOCKWOOD.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, JOHN CASTREE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12TH inst. the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

JACOB D. VERMILYE, WM. H. TOWNSEND,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN, WM. A. HADDEN,
ALEX. T. STEWART, GUSTAV SCHWAB,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, HENRY PALMER,
JOHN A. STEWART.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB D. VERMILYE was unanimously re-elected President and BENJ. B. SHERMAN Vice-President.

B. McCARTEE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of a President and Directors, will be held in this office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be closed at 1 o'clock.

A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at 1 o'clock, same place, for the consideration of such business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until after the election.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB, PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
R. LENOX KENNEDY, GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB, WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Sanford Cobb was unanimously re-elected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 11TH inst. the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors of said Bank for the ensuing year:

MASON THOMSON, EDWARD A. QUINTARD,
JOHN L. R. MAXWELL, ADON SMITH, Jr.,
JOHN RANDALL, DAVID M. TURNURE,
WM. M. VERMILYE, HENRY C. FREEMAN,
NATH. W. CHATER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, MASON THOMSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT THE ELECTION HELD AT THIS Bank on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

BARNET L. SOLOMON, THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE, ANDREW J. WOOD,
J. J. WHITEHOUSE, JAMES DAYTON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, JOHN C. PREBLE,
GEORGE C. COLBURN.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst. until Feb. 2. All bonds due Feb. 1 will be paid on presentation at this office, and interest will cease after that date.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote on the question of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors,

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 19th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 6 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, for the first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the Peruvian and Chilian Conjoint Issue (except those on which payment has been stopped, a list of which may be seen at our office) will be paid on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 1869, by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS OF LEADING COMPANIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENTS, ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y.
ESTABLISHED SEVENTEEN YEARS.

MEMPHIS CITY BONDS, LOUISIANA Old State 6 per cent., Louisiana Levee 6 per cent. and 8 per cent., Memphis and Charleston Second Mortgage Bonds for sale by

LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by

LEVY & BORG,
No. 41 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 70 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 7, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Half-yearly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (Four Dollars per Share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at the Company's office, as above.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 9 until Jan. 21.

By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit. It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 12 AND 14 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, and payable on demand, at their office in New-York.

NOTICE.—This Company have removed their office in New-York to No. 173 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st., and offer to the public an unimpaired cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, added to which is a surplus of several hundred thousand dollars, and insures against loss by fire, ocean marine, and inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable rates as is consistent with safety and mutual protection.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.

Six per Cent. Interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 16 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, NO. 26 COURT-ST. AND NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, DWIGHT JOHNSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 13th inst.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL CO.,
ROOMS NOS. 2 AND 3 NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a cash dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1869, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 19th inst., both days inclusive.

CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary and Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after Jan. 11, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11, 1869.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND—THE Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst., at their office, No. 166 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
(BANK OF NEW-YORK BUILDING,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES SAMBURGH, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 (Five) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand.

WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 14th inst.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the BANK OF AMERICA.

MUSICAL.

BOOSEY'S DOLLAR SERIES OF PIANOFORTE OPERAS, splendidly bound in vermilion and gold, now ready. Seventeen popular operas, complete for piano-forte solo, with overture and whole of music, paper covers, 50 cents each. Complete operas, oratorios, and large collections of vocal and piano-forte music in books, 50 cents each. The cheapest and most extensive catalogue of modern music in the world. Now ready, free to any address, Boosey & Co.'s Catalogue of their newest publications in full sheet or music size form.

BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway,
Over Savings Bank, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent; rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET TO ONE, OR TWO GENTLEMEN a comfortable furnished front room, with plain board, in a private residence, 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; first-class location. Address with reference, A. B. U., Box No. 239 Post Office.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

NO. 32 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, single room on second floor, handsomely furnished; also, one on fourth floor, with first-class board. Reference required.

NO. 53 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; reference given and required.

BOARD AT HARLEM.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife desire to obtain board on the west side of Harlem in a private family. Address, stating terms and location, D. B. S., Box No. 1,848 Post Office, N. Y.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, FURNISHED bedroom, third floor, looking south, fire, gas, &c., with board, in a good location. Address, with terms, B. E. C., Box No. 1,957 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED WITH PRIVATE table, for family of four; no nurse. Address, with particulars, Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Beautiful large front room, neatly furnished; modern improvements.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY,
Dec. 22, 1868.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax. Deposits made ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1ST. THE SAME as a deposit.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. Interest (free from Government Tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS

Made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. RIBBINS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

DEPOSITS made on or before JANUARY 20 will draw interest from JANUARY 1.

INTEREST NOT WITHDRAWN WILL BEAR INTEREST AS PRINCIPAL from Jan. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK, SOUTH-WEST corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from national tax) on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and, if not withdrawn, will receive interest, the same as a deposit, after that date.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 125TH AND 126TH STS.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 170th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 913 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

MOTHERS' HOME.—STUDY RENDERED attractive. Collegiate course, Pestalozzian system, adapted to delicate, precocious children; all ages; three years' progress in one by finishing pupils. No. 56 West 44th-st.

MUNSON'S NEW CLASS IN PHONOGRAPHY for beginners will open at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Terms for full course of twenty lessons, $10 in advance.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A RAPID AND ELEGANT HANDWRITING guaranteed to every pupil, old and young. Apply this week, GOLDSMITH, No. 43 East 14th-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 2, 1869. P. A. ANDREU.

THE MISSES BUCKSALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. KINDE, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the English branches and music, vocal and instrumental, and having had entire charge in household matters, desires a re-engagement in a family of high moral worth; unexceptionable references given and required. Address R. J. M., Box No. 1,964 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO INSTRUCT two young ladies in the higher branches of English, French and music; an Episcopalian, willing to live in the country, preferred. Address W. T., Box No. 164 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, SLEIGHS.
ALL STYLES; GREAT BARGAINS.
HARNESS, BELLS, ROBES, &c.
At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY,
No. 639 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand Carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A CARTMAN'S CART AT A BARGAIN; new and thoroughly built. Apply at No. 50 Lewis-st.

HORSE, TOP WAGON AND HARNESS, all in good order, for sale cheap. Inquire, till sold, of JOHN AITON, grocer, No. 441 West 36th-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSEAU....SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA	Jan. 16	COLUMBIA	Feb. 6
CALEDONIA	Jan. 23	EUROPA	Feb. 13
BRITANNIA	Jan. 30	INDIA	Feb. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO	3,015 tons	Jan. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,965 tons	Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA (new)		Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $3 currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, CUTTING, Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE	Jan. 21.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau	Jan. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS	Feb. 4.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. N. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL...SATURDAY, Jan. 23
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...SATURDAY, Jan. 30

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, 22d inst. All former facilities afforded to shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av.—Mr. TRENOR'S classes for the second quarter now on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS; ladies and children at 4; gentlemen at 8 P. M. Send or call for circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes every day and evening; all fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,000 lineal feet of truss bridging, 26,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 600,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, proposals, &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL B. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
L'ŒIL CREVE.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU.
SECOND WEEK
of the highly successful comedy,
L'ŒIL CREVE.

Opera Bouffe, words and music by Herve.

The DIRECTOR takes great pleasure in announcing that MADAME ROSE BELL has entirely recovered from her late indisposition, and will appear to-morrow in her original role, as Dandonette, in Herve's celebrated work.

L'ŒIL CREVE.

The large audiences which have nightly witnessed the representations of L'ŒIL CREVE have been quick to recognize the incontestible merits of this famous work. Its many features of real excellence, the superb choruses so magnificently rendered, the solo and part-singing so effective in the hands of the unrivaled artists of Mr. Grau's company, together with the picturesque mise en scene, elegant costumes, &c., combine to make L'Œil Creve one of the most enjoyable of performances now to be witnessed.

L'ŒIL CREVE,
with all its
BRILLIANT EFFECTS,
EXQUISITE MUSIC,
GREAT DISTRIBUTION,
including Madame Rose Bell, Desclauzas, Clementine, Mm. Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, Genot, Petit, Mussay, &c., will be given every evening, and Saturday Matinee.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
GENUINE AND PERHAPS UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
TRIUMPHANT VINDICATION
OF THE
POPULAR AMUSEMENT IDEA!
SOMETHING REALLY GOOD!
POPULAR AND MODERATE PRICES!
PERFECT ORDER AND APPOINTMENTS!
AND SUCCESS WITH THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC IS INSURED.
FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS,
Orderly, decorous amusement-lovers, ladies, gentlemen and children, have visited
THE MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT
since its inauguration.
SOME one of the FIFTY THOUSAND will tell you of its MULTIFARIOUS ATTRACTIONS and PLEASING APPOINTMENTS. THE SCOPE of this advertisement will not enable their announcement.
STARTLING ACT UPON STARTLING ACT.
SONG, DANCE AND GAIETY.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID COSTUMES, PLEASING NOVELTY, DELIGHTFUL SURROUNDINGS.
A HONEYCOMB OF RESORTS.
CAFE AMUSANT AND DORLAN'S OYSTER ROOMS NOW OPEN.
NEW PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY.
FIRST TIME OF MAFFIT'S COMIC PANTOMIME.
ROBERT MACAIRE.
The great SENYAHS, the wondrous VICTORELLIS.
MARIE BONFANTI
AND THE GRAND BALLET.
THE DASHWOODS. THE LOVES.
THE BURLESQUE COMPANY.
PUNCH AND JUDY. THE MAGIC TABLEAU.
Getz's Grand Allegorical Scene,
THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.
THE TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; reserved orchestra chairs, $1 extra.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

STEINWAY HALL. THIS SUNDAY.
SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS..........Director.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS EXTRA, 25 CENTS.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Jan. 17, at 8,
EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
The following artists will appear for the first time:
Herr C. ALVES, (tenor,) who will sing
AM MEER..........Schubert
LIED, "Du mit den schwarzen Augen"..........Storch
Mr. J. A. DAWSON, (pianist,) who will play
ANDANTE ESPRESSIVO..........Herz
GALLOP DI BRAVURY..........Dupont
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA will perform
OVERTURE, "Egmont"..........Beethoven
SCHERZO from the Reformation Symphony.
..........Mendelssohn
GRAND FANTASIE, "Robert"..........Meyerbeer
OVERTURE, "Lurline"..........Wallace
AIR..........Bach
POLONAISE, "Mignon"..........A. Thomas
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

SIGNORA ELENA LANARI.
PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO,
From the principal opera houses in Italy,
WILL MAKE HER DEBUT AT
STEINWAY HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.

Under the auspices of Mrs. John J. Crittenden, Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, Mrs. Samuel B. Schieffelin, Mrs. J. L. Abbott, Mrs. D'Abranches, Miss Bodenhamer, Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, Gen. C. C. Dodge, Gen. Wm. Hall, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, Mr. Wm. A. Pond, Mr. G. Schirmer and others.

SIGNORA ELENA LANARI
Will be assisted by
Mr. W. J. HILL, (Tenor,)
Signor GIORGIO RONCONI, (Baritone,)
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, (Solo Pianist,)
Mr. V. C. BURNAP, (Organist,)
Mr. OTTO SINGER, (Piano accompanyist.)
Full programmes at the music stores.

Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats, fifty cents extra; can be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at the general ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; at Wardwell's warerooms, No. 748 Broadway; and at the box-office of the hall.

Doors open at 7¼. Concert commences at 8.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF THE ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.
The following artists will appear:
Mrs. SOPHIE MOZART,
Miss MATILDA TOEDT,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON,
Mr. AP MADOC,
Mr. LLUYOO LEWIS,
Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN, and
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Musical Director.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR,
to be had at the music stores and at the door.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
of the
MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1869,
On which occasion the following brilliant array of talent will assist:
Miss ROSE DUSSELDORP, Soprano,
Signor FOSSATI, Baritone,
Mr. ARNOLD, the celebrated Violinist,
Mr. H. B. LASSERVE, accompanist,
GRAND ORCHESTRA, SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Conductors: H. B. DODWORTH and E. MOLLENHAUER.
Tickets 50 cents.

THE MADRIGAL CONCERT

of the 29th ult. will be repeated, with a CHORUS OF SIXTY carefully selected voices, at STEINWAY HALL, on

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26,
AT 8 P. M.

Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway, where full programmes, with words of all the pieces, may be had.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Business Property

FOR SALE.

Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.
Duane-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.
Grand-st., between Green and Wooster sts.
Grand-st., between Attorney and Clinton sts.
New Bowery, between Madison and Roosevelt sts.
Gold-st., near Ann-st.
Greene-st., between Broome and Spring sts.
Jacob-st., near Frankfort-st.
Madison-st., between Pike and Market sts.
Water-st., between Coenties and Old-slips.
Vesey-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.
Laurens-st., between Broome and Spring sts.
Carmine-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts.
West-st., near Liberty-st.
Thompson-st., between Spring and Prince sts.
Mulberry-st., between Canal and Bayard sts.
Laurens-st., between Prince and Houston sts.
Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome sts.
For full particulars, apply at the office of

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE attention of parties desiring to purchase a home, is invited to our Spring list of dwellings, in first-class localities, at revised prices.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway and 17th-st.,
Union-square.

THIRD-AV.—A VALUABLE PLOT OF ground, well improved with stores and dwellings, on 3d-av., corner included; size of ground, 100.5x110. For particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

A VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY on Grand-st., containing three lots, east of the Bowery; improved. For particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FULL HALF BLOCK OF ground on 8th-av., running through to 9th-av., (32 lots,) fronting Central Park. Also, several desirable plots of lots on the Central Park and Boulevard. Apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE NEW four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., between 7th and Madison avs.; finished in a very superior manner. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, (possession immediately,) JOHN C. SARES.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, LOTS AND FARMS. Get No. 7 of WYCKOFF & LITTLE'S REAL ESTATE BULLETIN, now ready for free distribution at No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York. Revised and complete, with full information of property.

WATER FRONT—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF the Harlem River, east of the iron bridge, in plots from 100 to 1,000 feet front with any number of lots in rear to connect. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 85 Broadway.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Very fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, elegant order. Also, very pretty little three-story house, 36th-st., near 5th-av.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ELEVENTH-AV. BOULEVARD, NEAR 145th-st., fine plots, 4 to 60 lots each; others on Boulevard St. Nicholas, 10th, 8th, 6th, and 5th avs., 59th to 200th sts., some with improvements, (bargains.)

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 150 FEET EAST of 5th-av., two lots, $28,000. Also, 26 acres and 12 acres in Westchester County, near the Iron Bridge, well situated for dividing into lots. Apply to

FRANK G. BROWN.

A RARE CHANCE.—EIGHT LOTS OF ground, (25x100.5 each,) with large house, for sale, near the Circle on 58th-st. None but principals need apply to DAVID HOYT, No. 268 Cherry-st.; or W. GERMOND, builder, 11th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEvard and 195th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 38th-st., near 5th-av.; lot 25x100; built in the best manner. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 208 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 925 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
(FORMERLY PIKE'S.)
JAMES FISK, JR.,..........PROPRIETOR
FRENCH OPERA.
Adolph Birgfeld..........Manager
EVERY EVENING,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
LA PERICHOLE,
LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE—OPERA BOUFFE,
in three acts, by J. OFFENBACH.

ALL THE FAVORITE ARTISTS APPEAR nightly in LA PERICHOLE and ORCHESTRA CHORUS. Scenery and mise en scene are perfect.

PIQUILLO, THE MINSTREL, IN LA PERICHOLE, by MONS. AUJAC, the great Tenor.

EACH AIR IN LA PERICHOLE IS A gem of the first water, truly worthy of Offenbach.

ROUNDS OF APPLAUSE GREET THE artists after every song in LA PERICHOLE.

IRMA, THE QUEEN OF SONG, DELIGHTS every one as LA PERICHOLE.

COULD THERE BE ANYTHING MORE charming than LA PERICHOLE?

HOUSES CROWDED AT EVERY PERformance of LA PERICHOLE to see IRMA and AUJAC.

OFFENBACH NEVER COMPOSED ANYthing half as pleasing as LA PERICHOLE.

LEDUC, THE INIMITABLE ACTOR, AS the VICEROY in LA PERICHOLE.

EVERY EVENING, LA PERICHOLE, and SATURDAY'S MATINEE, LA PERICHOLE.
ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE ONE DOLLAR.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

Seats can be secured for every evening and the matinee six days in advance at the box office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE,
24th-st., adjoining the Fifth-avenue Hotel,
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25,
with two new and original pieces by
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM:
A Comedy in two acts, entitled
"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER,"
after which will be published the
DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868,
a volume of interesting, piratical and libelous matter, with appropriate
HIGHLY-COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

It being found impossible to accommodate the very flattering number of applicants for reserved seats, upon the opening night, in order that all may have an equal chance, and to prevent the suspicion of favoritism, the

CHOICE OF PLACES
WILL BE
SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the establishment of
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, LIBERTY-ST.,
ON
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
and the surplus, over and above the regular price, given to the American Dramatic Fund.

The box book for the remainder of the week will be open at the theatre on Thursday, Jan. 21, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra chairs, $1 50; Balcony chairs, (secured,) $1 50; Dress circle, (secured seats,) $1; Second balcony, (secured,) 75 cents.
Admission, 75 cents; to Second circle, 50 cents.
Private boxes, (holding six,) $10 and $12.

JAMES SCHONBERG,
Stage Manager.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14TH-ST., OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE LAST WEEK
of the Grand Comic Pantomime, entitled
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREAT MELVILLE
AND ALL THE TALENTED ARTISTS
comprised in the Mammoth Circus Troupe, in
BRILLIANTLY-VARIED PERFORMANCES,
including every variety of
HORSEMANSHIP AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

JANUARY 21. JANUARY
21, 21, 21.
21, 21, 21.
Mark well, 21 is the date
JANUARY
Of the famous
CARNIVAL BALL
CARNIVAL BALL
CARNIVAL BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
WITH ITS
GAYETIES AND NOVELTIES,
GAYETIES AND NOVELTIES,
NEW-YORK vs. PARIS,
NEW-YORK vs. PARIS,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THE
21ST OF JANUARY.
Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701, and McCoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

THE GRAND MASQUERADE BALL OF the Teutonia M. C. will be held at the Academy of Music, Jan. 28. Tickets $5, for gentleman and lady; extra lady's tickets $1; to be had of F. Grote, No. 78 Fulton-st., Metropolitan Hotel Ticket Office, J. Koch & Bro., Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 293 Bowery and Hodes & Groneberg, No. 58 East 14th-st. Private and proscenium boxes may be procured of Hodes & Groneberg, No. 58 East 14th-st., and of the Secretary.

J. KAPP, Secretary, No. 78 Fulton-st.

UP IN A BALLOON—PRICE..........35c.
Galloping Snob of Central Park; price..........35c.
Pal o' Mine; price..........25c.
Beautiful Bells; price..........35c.
Bell Goes a Ringing for Sarah; price..........35c.
The Maid of the Mill; price..........35c.
Grecian Bend, by Lingard; price..........40c.
Fifth-avenue, by Lingard; price..........40c.
Sergeant Cop, of the Police Force, Lingard; price..40c.

Ours are the only correct editions of the songs, as sung in "Ixion," "Ernani," at the New Tammany, Lingard's and other theatres. Copies mailed.

WM. A. POND, No. 547 Broadway.
Branch Store 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

A NEW NUMBER OF NICK NAX OUT TO-DAY! Lots of Fun! Only ten cents.

LECTURES.

FRED. DOUGLASS WILL LECTURE on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at the Cooper Institute at 8 o'clock. Subject—*William the Silent.* Tickets 50 cents; doors open at 7 o'clock.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The three-story frame houses, with brick basement and sub-cellar, Nos. 2 and 4 Clark-st., corner Columbia; terms easy. For permits to see the houses apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE.—VERY superior house in Carroll-st., between Clinton and Henry sts.; 25x61, with lot 50x100; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LAND BY THE ACRE IN BROOKlyn; whole blocks, near Prospect Park and the new Boulevards; also, desirable building lots in all parts of the city. M. A. RULAND & CO., No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—50-ACRE farm, excellent land; finely fruited; buildings in good order, $3,500—others 10 to 200 acres; bargains.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 925 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times Office.*

TO BE LEASED ON BUILDING LEASES, for terms of years, four lots situated on the southerly side of 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., each 25 feet front and rear, by 131.5 feet in depth; in an improving part of the City, and to a good tenant will be leased reasonably. Apply at No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME-st., three first floors, 75 feet front, by 100 feet deep; all can be made to communicate, and to be let about 1st February; the best location in New-York for the clothing business, or business of that kind. Address at once, Box No. 3,664 Post Office.

A NEW BUILDING TO LEASE ON 13TH-st., between Broadway and University-place; four stories high; 33x75 feet deep, with a splendid showy front; good light; with hoistway can be had, with a splendid entrance from 14th-st. if required. Apply to J. R. FRANKLIN, No. 46 East 14th-st.

ELEGANT BROADWAY STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.—Also store to rent if desired; both fixtures and store are adapted to the book, jewelry, silver-ware, fancy goods, cigar, or drug business; possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 7 Warren-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, 60x80, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 43x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

A STORE TO LET—NO. 46 UNION-SQUARE, between Broadway and University-place, 33x100, or can be altered to 205 feet deep, running through to 13th-st., with a splendid front on both streets. Apply to J. R. FRANKLIN, on the premises.

TO LET—THREE ELEGANT LIGHT FLOORS, in No. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with or without steam power; will be let separately or together. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PORTION OF FIRST LOFT WANTED to hire in the vicinity of Beekman-st., for office and a small stock of goods; business light; rent must be moderate. Address C. F. W., Box No. 189 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
G. L. Fox's great production of
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
GEO. L. FOX (the people's favorite) as HUMPTY DUMPTY.
THE BURLESQUE RAILROAD SENSATION.
Mlle. RITA SANGALI'S FASCINATING BALLET.
MATINEES at 1½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
On MONDAY, Jan. 25,
GEORGE L. FOX,
THE GREAT PURVEYOR OF PANTOMIMIC HUMOR,
will open
THE SECOND VOLUME OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
which will inaugurate the most Brilliant and Marvelous Pantomime ever attempted on any stage.
CLOWN..........(as in VOLUME I.)..........GEO. L. FOX.
Particulars of the grand change will shortly be published in full.

TO THE LOVERS OF BURLESQUE.

It is with deep regret that the management of the NEW YORK THEATRE is compelled to announce THE LAST TWO WEEKS of the charming and talented WORRELL SISTERS in "the" great burlesque hit of the season, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Notwithstanding the unusually crowded houses composed of the elite of the city, that have nightly witnessed and most enthusiastically signified their approval of this most amusing combination of Music, Mirth and Novelty, it must be withdrawn on the 30th of January, in order to enable THE WORRELL SISTERS and Burlesque Company to fulfill engagements made at the OPERA HOUSE, PITTSBURGH, and McVICKER'S THEATRE, CHICAGO, for the purpose of producing their celebrated specialties in those cities.

NOTICE.—In order to avoid disappointment, seats for the remaining twelve representations of the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD may be secured in advance at the box office, daily, from 8 till 4.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Pending the absence of the WORRELL SISTERS, the public are informed that arrangements have been effected with the eminent artist,
MR. McKEAN BUCHANAN,
and his accomplished daughter,
MISS VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,
assisted by a carefully selected dramatic company.
MR. AND MISS BUCHANAN
will make their rentree on the Metropolitan stage, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1869, in a new and original romantic drama of intense interest, entitled
THE PLEBEIAN DAUGHTER,
which is in active rehearsal, and will be produced with new and appropriate mise en scene and costumes.
SPECIAL.—The box sheet for the McKEAN BUCHANAN NIGHTS will be ready on Thursday morning, Jan. 21.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS, FOR THE PRESENT, OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS:
TUESDAY, Jan. 19—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20—THE WONDER.
THURSDAY, Jan. 21—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Jan. 22—MONEY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 23—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

In consequence of the unusual demand for seats at this Theatre for the opening nights, the manager respectfully announces that, in order to give each an equal opportunity to be present, and with the hope of protecting the public against the numerous speculators, the tickets will be disposed of at

PUBLIC SALE!
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1869, at
IRVING HALL,

(Through the courtesy of L. F. Harrison, Esq.,) Corner FIFTEENTH-ST. and IRVING-PLACE, commencing at 9½ o'clock A. M. precisely, for the better accommodation of gentlemen on business.

Diagrams of the seats will be furnished at the Hall on the morning of the sale.

Due notice of the opening night in future advertisement.

J. HENRY MAGONIGLE,
Business Manager.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY IN THEATRE.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION
for the } LAST 12 NIGHTS / LAST 4 MATINEES { of the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
who every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, until Feb. 1, will appear in
TWO BURLESQUES,
ERNANI and IXION.
To commence with Brough's sparkling
ERNANI; Or, THE HORN OF A DILEMMA,
and, by special desire, conclude with the second and third scenes of Burnand's
IXION; Or, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL,
forming the most powerful attraction ever presented for one performance.

Miss LYDIA THOMPSON..as..........Ernani and Ixion
Miss Lisa Weber..........as..Don Carlos and Mercury
Miss Ada Harland..........as..........Elvira and Jupiter
Miss Pauline Markham (her first appearance since her severe illness..as..........Venus
Mr. Harry Beckett..........as..........Jago and Minerva
Mr. Hill..........as..........Scampa

Other characters by the company of the theatre.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Afternoons,
DRAMA AND FARCE.
At all hours in the Museum Department, Com. Foote, Miss Nestele. A host of living human phenomena.
MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS,
INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER,
and the 1,000,001 Curiosities of Wood's Museum.

BOWERY THEATRE.

JOSEPH C. FOSTER'S New Drama of the SPANISH REVOLUTION. LOVE IN A TUB, JACK ROBINSON AND MONKEY. TUESDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF HARRY CLIFFORD. FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MR. WILLIAM MARDEN. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

RETURN OF THE JAPANESE.

Prof. H. C. RISLEY takes pleasure in announcing the return, from their successful European tour, of his troupe of Japanese acrobats, including
LITTLE ALL RIGHT!
Notice of their first appearance will be given at an early day.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE—14TH-ST.

Crowded, Fun, Success; Trovatore, Live Ingin, Gens d'Armes; Trovatore, Live Ingin, Gens d'Armes; Love Among the Roses, Genevieve de Bryant; Love Among the Roses, Genevieve de Bryant; Master Raphael de Solla, the Great Tenor; Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, St. Clair, Hogan, Hughes, Rockefeller, Dan Bryant.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
14TH-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.
SECOND REPRESENTATION
BY THE
SISTERHOOD OF INDUSTRY,
CHRIST CHURCH,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.
TICKETS for sale of TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, and of THOMSON BROTHERS, No. 1,107 Broadway.

OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERT,
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERT,
TABERNACLE, JERSEY CITY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised in this City and Boston; and $10,000 reward is offered to any person who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, absent friends and business matters of all kinds. If you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it for you. She also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug; nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary. Please test her skill. Remember, this is the only independent Clairvoyant in this City. She can refer to the most prominent citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office and residence, No. 236 East 30th-st.

THE GREAT CLAIRVOYANT, MME. LA BLANCH, the only great Natural Clairvoyant, Seeress and Spirit-Visionist that has ever existed. The extraordinary revelations which this great Clairvoyant daily gives proofs of, and her success as such, are but the consequence of the flattering honors daily bestowed upon her by the learned and scientific. To her the past, present and future are as a picture of life itself. Mme. LA BLANCH'S brilliant and world-wide reputation as an astrologer ranks her first in the world. Lucky numbers. The wonderful Persian charm causes love and speedy marriage. Mme. LA BLANCH prescribes for all curable diseases. Residence and office, No. 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A TEST.—MRS. VAN HORN, THE GREATEST independent, business and medical Clairvoyant known, has the great Egyptian talisman to cause love and speedy marriages, recalls all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and name; $50,000 reward for any one who can equal her. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted.

ALL WHO WISH TO CONSULT A GENUINE Clairvoyant will do well to call at No. 236 East 30th-st. before going elsewhere. No showing future husband's likeness or other humbuggery. Her revelations are wonderful.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments are completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For paving with stone blocks Perry-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.
2d.—For building sewers between 74th and 79th sts., and 4th and 5th avs.
3d.—For regulating and grading 59th-st., from Avenue A to the East River.
4th.—For paving with trap blocks 43d-st., from 8th to 10th-av.
5th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 35th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.
6th.—For flagging the north side of 59th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on.

1st.—Both sides of Perry-st., from 4th to Bleecker-st., to the extent of half the block.
2d.—All the lots on all the blocks lying between 74th and 79th sts. and 4th and 5th avs.; also, the Central Park.
3d.—Both sides of 59th-st., from Avenue A to East River, to the extent of half the block.
4th.—Both sides of 43d-st., from 8th to 10th-av., to the extent of half the block.
5th.—The north side of 35th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.
6th.—The north side of 59th-st., from 10th to 11th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
Jan. 14, 1869.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Gen. Rosecrans' Mission—Conflicting Views of the Mexican Press—American Claims—The Annexation of Cuba—The Mexican Budget—Reforms and Economy—Mr. Romero—Ortega's Late Manifesto—Severe Measures Against Malefactors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, Monday, Dec. 28, 1868.

The speech made by Gen. Rosecrans on presenting his credentials to President Juarez, has greatly exercised the Mexican Press and called forth on the part of some members of that distinguished fraternity various comments, many of which are very far from being characterized by that commendable spirit of courtesy and fair criticism that might have been expected from the journals of a country which owes its present political independence to the moral support and material aid of a Government, the first acts of whose accredited Minister they condemn with such unwarrantable severity, and, indeed, very questionable taste. Happily, however, there are many journals not altogether lost to a sense of decorum, who defend the new American Minister from the aspersions cast upon him by those small-fry scribblers, speak of his honorable intentions and desire to promote the mutual interests of the two republics in terms of the highest eulogy. It is high time that the Mexican people should wake up from their lethargic slumber, and, grasping the tangible realities of the situation, acknowledge, throwing off energetically the fossilized prejudice which has heretofore enveloped them, that we *gringos* possess many things worthy of imitation, and many institutions the prompt adoption of which would place them much nearer to that standard of progressive civilization than they have ever yet approached, and which even yet has only had an ideal existence in their speculations, and never a tangible realization.

The *Iberia*, speaking of Gen. Rosecrans, and combating the narrow spirit of prejudice displayed by those unfavorable to him, who only see in every American resident in Mexico an intruder, and who believe that all such should be ejected from the "sacred soil" as promptly and with as little exchange of civility as the non-paying tenant of an Irish estate, says:

> "Gen. Rosecrans is one of the prominent figures of the neighboring Republic for his talent, his education, his personal qualities and his military valor. His great intelligence won for him some of the grandest of the victories gained against the Secessionists. The war over, he gave brilliant proofs of his conciliatory spirit by contributing to the peaceful reorganization of the Southern States."

The *Monitor*, following in somewhat the same strain, says:

> "The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and former chief of Gen. Grant's staff, (?) is one of the most illustrious engineers of that nation; is popular and beloved by all classes of society, and to his vast instruction is added a very distinguished education and a rare knowledge of men and things. His mission has for its object the preservation of the sympathies formerly existing between the United States and Mexico, and to aid in the establishment of the great railroad enterprises in order to augment the commercial relations between the two countries."

The *Correo*, of Vera Cruz, reviews the speech of Gen. Rosecrans, and lashes itself into a perfect fury of indignation at what it is pleased to term "the arrogant language of the American Minister," and "the menaces which are contained" in his opening address to the Mexican President, although I am of the opinion that a more conciliatory one, or one that would better express the cordial sympathy and earnest God-speed of the American people for their Mexican neighbors' prosperity and success, could not well have been uttered. Be that as it may, however, certain it is that considerable alarm was manifested in this city owing to the circulation of some rumors whose very wildness would have stamped them as false and unfounded, had not Congress resolved itself into secret session to discuss the proposed treaties between the two countries, one of which relates to naturalization, and the other to the claims of American and Mexican citizens. This latter, after a session of many hours' duration, in which a very eloquent speech was made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was approved by Congress, the vote standing 115 in favor and 12 against, or a majority of 103 votes for the measure.

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

A considerable party in Mexico advocate the cession by the Government of a portion of Mexican territory in payment of the different claims of American citizens as the best means of getting rid of a question which promises to become somewhat serious if not promptly considered and attended to. They argue at some length that the financial condition of the country will not permit of any other solution, and the cession of a portion of territory, useless almost to them, will only tend to the better consolidation of the Mexican Republic. A loss of territory on their northern boundary they contend would be amply compensated for by the prompt annexation of the Island of Cuba, which, from its great wealth and important geographical situation, would prove the grand *El Dorado* of Mexican dreams. The advocates of this theory, I can assure you, are by no means few in number, and a great many of them are quite sanguine of the early realization of the scheme. But may it not be well to ask if this party are not reckoning without their host? In the event of the loss of Cuba to Spain, is it to be supposed for a moment that the United States would look upon the future fate of the "Pearl of the Antilles" with that icy indifference which these Mexican dreamers so confidently expect? I suppose that some little regard would be paid to the wish of the Cubans themselves, who really are the parties most interested, and in that case, placing before them the two Governments, and leaving them perfectly free to choose, it is scarcely to be expected that they would prefer to become a part and parcel of Mexican territory, rather than occupy the position of a sovereign State in the American Union. The commercial relations that have existed so long between the United States and Cuba have already paved the way to a close and intimate political union; while, on the other hand, those existing between the Island and Mexico do not possess an importance worth mentioning. So, viewing the case in all its possible phases, I am bound to consider as a foregone conclusion that Cuba will never form an integral part of the Mexican Republic.

MEXICAN BUDGET.

The Budget and accounts for the last fiscal year sent by the Executive to Congress, contain statements rather flattering to Mexican financial engineering, as the following from the *Opinion Nacional* will show:

> "According to said accounts, the incomes or receipts amount to $16,660,221, and the expenditures to $17,348,806, thereby giving a deficit of $688,585, which, the Secretary of the Treasury assures, will be made up by the amounts of which the Treasury Department, has, as yet, had no official information, not having received the data to be transmitted by several State Treasuries. This is the first time since the promulgation of the Constitution of 1857, that this most important disposition or measure has been duly carried out, and it is the first time also that the Government has been able to reduce to the same level its expenditures and receipts, without recurring to forced loans and extraordinary contributions, and without sacrificing the national revenues in the hands of money-brokers. This step of progress is owing to the patriotic interest and unalterable constancy with which all and each member of the Government have endeavored to systematize order and morality in the administration, notwithstanding the almost insuperable difficulties with which they have had to contend, and which were the result of a bloody war that endured eleven years."

REFORMS AND ECONOMY.

Mr. Romero, even, has awakened to a sense of the onerousness of the burden of profligate expenditure that has heretofore characterized the workings of the different bureaus, and announces, in a note, the speedy initiation of the very necessary reforms and retrenchment in the Departments of the Treasury, Custom-house, the principal Bureaus of Finance, and others. He promises the speedy adoption of every measure of economy compatible with the true interests of the public service. The measures proposed, and so long looked for by many, will be gratefully received, although the feeling had gained ground that the lengthy residence of Señor Romero in Washington, and the valuable experience acquired there, was not likely to redound to the advantage of the popular interests in this country on account of the lavish expenditure inaugurated here. Now, however, the promised reforms, although tardy, are considered in every way beneficial to the interests of all, and are welcomed accordingly.

MANIFESTO OF ORTEGA.

Gonzalez Ortega, from his residence in Saltillo, has issued an address to his friends and supporters in the State of Zacatecas, in which, after deprecating any attempted revolutionary movements directed against the present Government, and in his favor, he exhorts them to continue peaceably their work for the thorough union of the great Liberal Party in their State, and leave him to follow out the programme he has marked out for himself of peace and quiet in his retirement. Whether the very salutary advice given by their great leader will be followed or not, can, from the proverbial fickleness of Mexican character, hardly be conjectured. It is to be hoped, however, that the endeavors of this sterling patriot will meet with the success they eminently merit.

REFORMS.

The Legislature of the State of Peubla, weary, doubtless of the barefaced impunity with which the cutpurses and bandits pursue their honorable calling, has determined to inaugurate very stringent measures for the punishment of all such malefactors in their State. In pursuance of this laudable plan, it has quite recently amended one of the articles relating to their punishment so as to read thus: "All highwaymen shall suffer the penalty of death, be the amount of things stolen, or attempted to be stolen, what it may."

BRIGANDAGE.

In San Luis Potosi, the bandits are being hunted down by the civil and military authorities with a vigor quite refreshing, after the long reign of inactivity and indifference before manifested, and it is very probable that this time the chase will be attended with very desirable results, owing to the circumstance that the well-disposed citizens are rendering every assistance to the authorities in their attempts to remove the incubus of black-mail levied on them so long, and up to the present time apparently without remedy. PORTO CARRERO.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Address by Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes before the Social Science Association.

A special meeting of the American Social Science Association was held last evening in the small chapel of the University for the purpose of listening to an address from Hon. Thos. A. Jenckes on the Civil Service bill. The chapel was entirely filled when the hour arrived for calling the meeting to order. Mr. Henry Villard, the Secretary of the Association, called Prof. Theo. W. Dwight, of Columbia College, to the chair. Prof. Dwight briefly stated that one of the leading objects of the Social Science Association was to effect reforms in legislation. A meeting had already been held in Boston, at which Mr. Jenckes made an address, and it was proposed to hold meetings of the same character in other parts of the country. He dwelt upon the importance of reforming the evils with regard to tenure of office.

Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, was now introduced and received with great applause. He said the measure, of which he should attempt to give some explanation, was not of a temporary or partisan character. It did not have its origin in the circumstances of the present Administration. He had long given it thought, and had prepared the draft during Lincoln's administration. If it had any merit, it lay behind the politics of the day, and was fit to be introduced into the governmental machinery of this Government. If it had no merit, it should be rejected. The civil service of this Government perhaps in its growth represented the growth of this country even better than its territorial growth. In the beginning we had no civil service. When the first President and Vice-President were inaugurated there were but two persons besides Congress in office. The Department of State first, then that of the Navy and of War, and afterward the other Departments were organized. We had no record of those in the civil service prior to 1802, when Jefferson called for a list. This list was comprised in a pamphlet of 100 pages. In the Customs service then there were but 713 persons, some 300 less than are employed in the New-York Custom-house now. The other services had proportionally as few. When Jefferson came into office it was expected that he was going to make a sort of civil service revolution by turning out the old and appointing new office-holders. Yet his whole power extended over so few persons in the Customs service as 713. There was great excitement in his day on this subject. Mr. Jenckes read from President Jefferson's messages what he said with regard to removals from office, in which he explained that he would make no removals except for cause, and in regard to appointments and removals would be governed by the maxim *Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum*, and said that he would only ask in making appointments concerning a candidate, "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?" Then there were less than 5,000 officeholders—now there were more than 50,000. For thirty years there was practically no departure from the sentiments Jefferson expressed. Madison made but five removals, Monroe nine, John Quincy Adams two. These were all executive or political officers, and immediately connected with the Administration. None of these were within the scope of this proposed law. When our Constitution was framed, our fathers looked around everywhere and profited by the experience of other nations. The men who sat in that Convention of Philadelphia appreciated the great work they had to do in erecting a Government that should overshadow a continent. Most of their measures were founded upon the institutions of Great Britain. The principle of the appointment to judicial offices, and the appointment of other officers, except where confirmation by the Senate is required, were taken from the British precedent. Those appointed by the President alone and those appointed by the Courts of law might be eliminated from this discussion. They were few. Most of the appointments were made by heads of departments and might be counted by tens of thousands. In the Post Office Department alone they numbered last year over 27,000, and those appointed by the Treasury were over 23,000, besides others not in the blue book, making 43,000. This was the result of the growth of the Republic. We could not prevent the Republic from growing. The Pacific Railroad was bringing the East and West together in the centre of the continent. The principle of appointing to office under the direct sanction of the head of the Government was in force till 1829. Mr. Jenckes read from writers of the period strictures on the "spoils system" inaugurated under Gen. Jackson, showing how it encouraged the appointment of incompetent and dishonest men. It was only a wonder that under the rule of rotation in office, this Republic had existed so long. The effect of this rule was to give us persons in office who had no preparation or education for their positions, who counted only their gains while in office, and not the advantage to the public. He need not enlarge on the present condition of the civil service; all knew its inefficiency. The reform proposed was radical in the best sense of the word. It intended to root out all rules of appointment for political or private reasons, and to aim only at efficiency in office. It might seem impossible to effect this, but he felt that it was not impossible. Every measure to have ultimate success in this country must depend upon the will of the people. If they did not sustain it, the proposed reform was naught. If they did sustain it, they would have it no matter who stood in the way. His proposition was, first to devise some means by which the people should obtain the best service in subordinate offices for the money paid for it. This compensation was more than double what the French and the North German Confederation paid, and more than the British Government paid. The theory of our Government was that the President was responsible for all the appointments to office. In Jefferson's time it was easy for the President to personally supervise appointments; but now neither the President nor the heads of departments could have personal knowledge of the fitness of each appointment, on account of the great number employed. What was proposed was that there should be a commission of competent men who should stand at the doorways of the public offices and decide upon the fitness of all applicants for subordinate offices; to examine into the fitness of applicants and to regulate the manner in which the duties of each office in the civil service should be performed. They were to make examinations into the capacity and honesty of every applicant and report upon them to Congress. The Government was entitled to the best service in the civil administration. This service should be under discipline, not so strict as that of the military or naval service, but still with fixed regulations. How could this be done? That was a practical question, and he was glad to submit it to the practical men before him. If they could not effect the reform then let it go. Both parties had practiced on the old theory of appointments and he gave to no party special demerit on account of it. He believed that from the Chief Clerk of the Department of State down to the tide waiter at Passamaquoddy it was possible to define the duties and to get those who would perform them as they ought to be performed. There were plenty of men in this country who could perform the duties required of the proposed commission. The President and heads of departments could not do it. They had too many other things to attend to. The time of the President was greatly taken up in considering petty claims to office. The Secretary of the Treasury, who should take office next March, had the great question of the national debt and other matters of finance to consider, and should not be hampered with trivial matters. The people needed that the Executive and heads of departments should be relieved of the consideration of minor matters and left free to devote their time to more weighty duties. Mr. Jenckes dwelt upon the absurdity of members of Congress taking it upon themselves to act as solicitors for appointment to public office. When he heard it proclaimed that Congressmen had a right to influence the appointments to office, he shuddered at the departure from the original principles of our Government. It was none of the business of the representatives of the people to do this. We were in this matter meeting one of the exigencies, he believed, in the life of the Republic, and hence he tried to present the issue forcibly and earnestly. It was said by those opposed to the measure that it was derived from the principles of monarchical Governments. This showed a singular ignorance in those who asserted it. This measure did not apply to the executive, judicial or legislative offices, but only to the administrative agents of the Government. If this had been the theory of the most despotic Government in the world, it would not be the less worthy of consideration. Government was a science, and everything useful incorporated in it was the property of the world. Mr. Jenckes examined the history of the theory of the new measure to show that it was not the result of monarchical influences. Like the present English reform in voting, it was an outgrowth of democratic tendencies all over the world. It was not copied from the usages of any other nation, but simply an application of the principles they have used to the circumstances of our Government. In Monarchical Governments all the minor offices were filled by the Sovereign, but by the measure proposed, the avenues to the public service were not closed to all but those who had hereditary claims upon it, but were thrown open to all who were worthy. Every man had a chance, without consideration of his political views and without any prejudice whatever. Why should a few creatures of the people be allowed to control public offices, and exclude from them all but their own political friends? *Palmam qui meruit ferat* should be the rule for appointments to office. It was entirely fallacious to object that this measure created a tenure-of-office contrary to republican institutions. In the military and naval service men could obtain positions for merit, but in the civil service there was no such rule, and no clerk knew how long he should stay, and had no hope of promotion. To the inquiry of some whether the proposed Commission would not be a sort of *imperium in imperio*, which might exercise its powers to the detriment of the Republic, he answered that the Commission was to have no power of appointment whatever, but simply to prevent the appointment of improper persons. To the objection that this legislated in favor of a class, he announced that it was true that it declared that only the class of competent and worthy persons should hold office, and excluded the worthless, drunken vagabonds, who went to the wall under this bill. To the objection that this measure would lead to the establishment of schools like those of West Point and Annapolis, he replied that private schools sprung up readily as they were needed. He denied the charge that the bill would establish an aristocracy. It would establish a class of worthy men who, for from $500 to $1,800, labored all day for their daily bread—a most singular aristocracy truly! If it established a class of independent laborers, it established a class which it was especially desirable to have. He utterly denied the assertion that an honest and capable Commission could not be obtained under the bill. Hundreds could be found. He did not believe that honor and integrity had died out among the American people. If the President could not find four men to fill these positions, how could he begin to find 40,000 for the civil service. Under the present conditions of the civil service, he had stated that the country lost $100,000,000 annually. From the comments of the Press he saw that some deemed this fanciful. He read from Commissioner Wells' report extracts fully confirmatory of his view, and cited a statement of the Commissioner of Customs to the same effect. Every dollar of the national debt would be paid within the time in which it is payable, if the revenue was collected. This did not depend on his statement, but upon reports of the officers of the Government who had charge of the finances. To the charge of centralization urged against the bill, he replied by saying that he could show missives of Presidents absolutely commanding subordinate appointments in this City over the heads of those in charge of particular branches of the service.

Mr. Jenckes spoke for two hours and a half, and concluded amid prolonged applause.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden arose, and, saying that we had a President elect who had not sought office, and was the creation of no party, and we ought to strengthen his hands by such measures as that proposed, offered a resolution declaring that the bill of Mr. Jenckes should be passed.

Hon. Chas. P. Kirkland supported the resolutions in an eloquent speech.

They were adopted unanimously.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Jenckes, for his able address, was also unanimously adopted, and the meeting was adjourned.

Errors in Diet—Lecture by E. R. Peaslee, M. D.

A very full audience assembled Friday evening in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, to listen to the second of the series of lectures to young men by Dr. Peaslee. The subject of the lecture, as announced, was "Errors in Diet." After recapitulating the points of his former lecture, he said he would divide his subject for the evening as follows: What shall we eat? How shall we eat? When shall we eat? At what intervals and in what quantities? In reply to the first inquiry he said we should at each meal combine such food as, taken together, contained all the elements necessary to maintain the healthful condition of the human system. With the exception of one or two, such as eggs, &c., no single article of food contained in itself all these; hence the necessity for variety. Meat of any kind, bread or potatoes, or both combined together, with an appropriate addition of butter or gravy, embraced all that is necessary to produce and sustain the muscular tissue, generate heat in the system and supply the residuary matter. He had no sympathy with those who assumed to contend that meat was not only not necessary but injurious to human health. No other article of food could be found which so effectually contributed to repair the waste of muscular power incident to human labor. In the article of bread, the unbolted Graham bread was to be preferred above all others, as containing the greater proportion of residuary matter necessary for healthful digestion and the cleansing of the alimentary canal. He, when a young medical student, carried away by the eloquence of Dr. Graham in his advocacy of a vegetable diet, experimented on himself for several months by using only bread, butter, and water, with sometimes, perhaps, a little milk, and from the evil consequences of which he was years in recovering, if indeed he has yet fully overcome its effects. The question as to how shall we eat, included not only the manner of eating, but also the mode of cooking. The act of eating or masticating should be slow and thorough, and when particles of food are met with which the teeth cannot overcome, they are to be consigned to the swill-pail rather than the stomach—the latter be assured will not be trifled with. Half an hour, and never less if possible, should be consumed at an ordinary breakfast, and double that time at dinner. Cooking should be plain rather than after the French style, or highly seasoned, because of the former we are less liable to eat more than the quantity which nature demands than of the latter, which has a dangerous tendency to over-stimulate the appetite by an almost irresistible appeal to the palate. To particularize: in reference to beef-steak, I would have it neither underdone, said the lecturer, nor the opposite, but medium, reserving, as far as practicable, the juice of the meat. In relation to the question when we shall eat? there is a variety of opinion. To a thin, delicate, almost bloodless young man, some would recommend early rising and two hours violent exercise in the open air before breakfast. In his opinion the young man could not take a shorter road to utter physical prostration and death. Better far for him to spend those two hours in bed, provided he has the inclination to sleep, then rise and prepare himself slowly, eat his breakfast patiently, and if not hurried to business, quietly read a newspaper for a quarter or half an hour thereafter, and when he is compelled to go to business let him draw it as mildly as he can. In this way, if at all, will nature recover her lost energies. Similarly affected are those among whom it has become fashionable to take two hours' violent exercise on horseback in the Central Park before breakfast, returning with an appetite unduly excited and a digestion proportionately weakened.

Half an hour of such exercise might have a beneficial effect, but as now practiced it is dangerously overdone. The time for meals should be, if possible, at intervals of six hours. In this respect the habits of the working man are eminently more healthful than those of the business or professional man. If these latter must bow to the necessities of business, and breakfast at 8 and dine at 6, they should on no account omit a slight luncheon between 1 and 2 o'clock. This precaution will, with but small waste of time—an important consideration in this fast age—afford them an opportunity to relieve their weary nerves with a draught of fresh air, preserve the stomach in a healthful condition, and avoid the ills consequent on the co-incidence of a sharpened appetite and weakened digestion. When the meal hours are once fixed they should never be departed from, unless on rare occasions. It has been the habit of many to take their after-dinner nap. Nothing could be more pernicious. If the dinner nap be taken at all, better before than after, but if after, it should be in a sitting posture, as in a reclining one the stomach and its contents are thrown into a position fatally unfavorable to healthful digestion. Dogs are remarked for stretching themselves after a meal and going quietly to sleep while the work of digestion goes on. That is all well enough for a dog, because his organization is adapted to it, while to man it is utterly unadapted. The physiological man, in a perfect state, should weigh one hundred and forty pounds, and requires for sustenance in that state sixteen ounces of meat, nineteen of bread, three of butter or gravy, and three pints of water, in the twenty-four hours, making in all a little over five pounds of solids and liquid. This may be increased or diminished in a reasonable degree in proportion to greater or less physical developments and active or sedentary occupation—the sedentary requiring less, and active proportionately more. Some have said that we should rise from the table with a still sharpened appetite. On the contrary, we should, while the appetite remains decided, and is not unduly stimulated by the style of cooking, continue to gratify it. The lecturer then went on to say in conclusion that a false appetite may be acquired for water as well as other drinks, and is deleterious to health though not in equal proportion with the others. He who takes more than two glasses of water at a meal is in danger of drinking to excess. Water appropriately used supplies every necessity of nature. Brewed and alcoholic liquors produce neither heat, health nor muscle, but in his next lecture he would take the opportunity to tell them what they did produce.

Lecture on "Valley and Mountain."

Dr. G. Sterry Hunt, Chemist of the Canadian Geological Survey, lectured last evening at the Cooper Institute on the subject of "Valley and Mountain." He began by protesting against the notion that a scientific view of nature is necessarily an unpoetical one. After a few words on this point, he spoke of the important influence which mountains have exerted on the history of mankind, their early connection with mythology as the homes of the gods. Mountains, he said, are stratified or unstratified; that is, eruptive. The stratified are composed of aqueous sediments; the eruptive are made up of molten rock. Volcanic mountains are conical heaps of molten rock, cinders and ashes, thrown up from the interior of the earth, layer after layer. These are formed under the air. Another class of mountains are eruptive, but the eruption did not reach the surface. The rock hardened and crystalized under ground, and was afterward exposed by erosion of the surface material. Such is the structure of the palisades. These mountains are not very numerous as compared with the stratified hills. The stratified mountains were once plains of sediment under oceans. The false idea that these plains were elevated by subterranean eruptions of igneous rock (granite) probably arose from the exceptional nature of the mountains just studied, viz.: Mount Blanc and other Alpine mountains. The fact is, that most hills and mountains have been produced by a sort of external chiseling by water currents. These great continental elevations, however, are the results of the contracting of the earth as it has cooled. The oldest mountains in the world are probably the Adirondacks, from the *débris* of which came the Green Mountains, and from the Green the White Mountains, all of them formed before the Rocky Mountains or the Alps. The newest mountains are the highest. The right clue to the explanation of mountain structure was discovered by American geologists, by Rogers and his assistants, in the geological survey of Pennsylvania. Hall, working on Rogers' theory, showed the laws which have regulated the distribution of sedimentary deposits. The latest conclusions of astronomers and physicists, with reference to the interior of the earth, are against the theory of a liquid fiery nucleus. The nucleus is probably solid and rigid. But between the hot solid nucleus and the surface is a zone permeated with water, highly heated and plastic. This plastic zone renders movements of the outer crust possible, and necessary as the nucleus cools and contracts. The folds of the surface produced by contraction follow the lines of the greatest sedimentary deposit. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes come from the action of heat on modern heterogeneous deposits, producing gases. Volcanoes are therefore found in the regions of late formations; all along our Western coast and all through the Mediterranean basin these formations exist, and throughout these regions eruptions and earthquakes are common.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Death of Another of the Victims of the Elizabethport Casualty—Inquest upon the Body.

The terrible boiler explosion at Elizabethport on Friday morning has already resulted in the death of two of the victims, and the fatal injury of a third, whose case has been pronounced hopeless. One of the scalded men, John Reiter, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the greatest agony. He had been employed by Mr. Wade at the brush factory for about five months. Stanley Miller, who was injured by the falling of a portion of the boiler into the store of Messrs. Winans, where he was employed, lies in a very precarious condition at his father's house. An inquest was commenced on Friday afternoon by Coroner Braun. The proprietor of the brush factory, gave evidence and testified that a short time previously the boiler had been pronounced quite safe by the Inspector of the district. The boiler was then tried with a pressure of ninety pounds of steam, and at the conclusion of the test, the Inspector desired Wade to procure a new safety valve, but as the cost would be $100, Mr. Wade refused to do so. At the time of the explosion, the steam gauge had been removed and sent to New-York for repairs. Mr. Wade testified positively that water had been pumped into the boiler on Thursday night, but could not say whether a similar course had been adopted the following morning. Dr. F. G. Paine testified to the identity of Capt. Riggs, who was killed in Winans' store by a portion of the boiler. The Captain was a man of estimable character, and was a resident of Constable's Hook, Hudson County. The inquest adjourned to Monday.

The ruins were being cleared yesterday by a number of workmen, who were busily engaged removing the broken timber, bricks and other rubbish, with which the factory and Winans' store were filled. The boiler has been unearthed, and it has been found that one end of it is blown completely out. The boiler is twenty feet in length and thirty-six inches in diameter.

Another Boiler Explosion at Elizabethport, N. J.

Another boiler explosion took place yesterday morning, at Elizabethport, which, however, unlike its predecessor of Friday, did not result in fatal injuries to any person. The boiler-head of an immense steam engine in the New-Jersey Central Railroad Mill blew out with a loud noise, causing some panic for a time; and though a few persons were working not far distant, they providentially escaped with their lives. This accident will compel the mill owners to stop working for a few weeks.

Festival of the Schools of St. John's Chapel.

The Christmas festival of the various schools connected with St. John's Chapel (necessarily postponed in consequence of repairs being done at the chapel edifice) took place yesterday, commencing at 11:30 in the morning. The various classes, headed by their pastors and teachers, and joined by the St. John's Mission School of No. 229 Bowery, proceeded into the church, when an impressive prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. Weston, who was assisted, during the services, by Rev. Messrs. Wiswell and Cook. About two thousand children, of the various schools and chapels, were present. A choir, composed of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred boys and girls sung the national anthem, which was joined in by the large audience. After several other pieces had been sung, a large Christmas tree was uncovered, which caused a great clapping of hands among the little folks. The Superintendents of the different schools then in turn called the name of each scholar, who advanced and received a present. Those more advanced received an additional reward of a medal. Dr. Weston, after this interesting part of the proceedings had been concluded, addressed the children, after which the whole school sang some of their choice songs, and the festival was brought to a close.

The New Harlem Bridge.

The work on the Harlem Bridge has at last been nearly brought to a close. The mason work was completed on Friday, and yesterday the new, elegant lamps were placed in position on the massive and ornamental posts, fourteen in number, erected for them. The approach to the bridge on each side of the river is lighted by four lamps, two on each side, and near the centre of each stationary span there is one lamp. These have each a cluster of four fine burners. The lamp frames are about 4½ feet high, and are fitted at the sides and top with French plate glass beveled and polished at the edges. The side plates are eighteen inches deep. The swing-span or draw is lighted by two lamps of the same size, each having two burners and reflectors. Two sides of the sloping tops are of blood-red stained glass, so that when the draw is opened the red lights there displayed toward the Third-avenue and Boston Road approaches, serve as signals of danger. It will be thus perceived that the bridge will, from this time, be lighted by fifty-four burners. For the supply of gas for the swing or draw span a tank has been constructed beneath the roadway, to hold sufficient gas for twenty-four hours' consumption, so that when the draw is turned for the passage of vessels, no interruption is occasioned to the lights. The gas-tank is filled from the main pipe, which feeds the other lamps by a brief application of a rubber pipe between the main pipe and the one leading to the tank. The only work now to be done, is the erection of some fifty or sixty feet of iron railing on the Westchester side, and affixing a few brackets to some of the tubular pieces, which will probably be deferred until warmer weather.

The New-York Typographical Society.

A meeting of this Society was held last evening, to commemorate the one hundred and sixty-third anniversary of the birth of Franklin.

After a few remarks from the President of the Society, Mr. Savage made a short speech, in which he advanced the opinion that the art of printing had not advanced since the time of Franklin so much as might have been expected. Further, he thought that better work is turned out in Boston and some other cities than here.

Mr. Craig followed in a somewhat humorous speech, in which he gave a full account of the ancient "chapel" and the apprentice system. He thought that some portions of the old system might be revived with advantage. He concluded by expressing strong disapprobation of the attempt to make women compositors.

Mr. Maverick was the next speaker. He indulged in some personal reminiscences of newspaper life, and read some amusing extracts from the London *Times* of "1962." In regard to the Women's Rights question, he thought women should be paid the same wages as men for doing the same work. At the same time he believed that a woman could gain her rights without making any fuss about the matter, or asking favors of any one, if she had the will to do so.

After some vocal music by Mr. Hall and others, the Society adjourned.

Journeymen Butchers' Protective Society.

The Journeymen Butchers' Protective Society held their semi-annual meeting at the Henry Clay House, corner of Avenue A and First-street, last evening. This association, having about 150 members, is composed of the leading journeymen butchers of this City and the adjoining cities in New-Jersey. The principal business last evening was the election of officers for the ensuing six months. The following officers were chosen: President, Roger O'Gorman; Vice-President, Edward Greggy; Recording Secretary, David Shannon; Financial Secretary, Lawrence Ryan; Treasurer, John O'Connors; Trustees, Garrett Ahern, Dennis Sheahan, Peter McNally; Marshal, Edward Sheahan; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Brown. Four new members were admitted, and after the transaction of routine business the meeting adjourned.

Railway Accident.

On Friday a painful accident occurred on the Erie Railroad, near Monroe, which resulted in the severe injury of four persons, one of whom is not expected to survive. A man named O'Brien, his wife and two other women, were walking upon the track, and in trying to get out of the way of a train approaching in one direction, placed themselves in front of the locomotive going the opposite way. They were all badly injured, and it is feared that one of the women will not survive.

Extensive Whisky Thefts.

Yesterday morning at an early hour, three men, named respectively Patrick Murphy, Peter Sullivan and Charles Baxter, were arrested while in the act of stealing whisky from the distillery of Messrs. Schwartz & Stine, at the foot of East Fifty-third-street. The last-named prisoner was watchman for the establishment, and, as was alleged, was acting in collusion with the others. It is thought that the distillery has been robbed of several thousand dollars' worth of whisky within the past six months by the same parties, as large quantities of the liquor have been repeatedly missed from the place. The prisoners were taken to the Yorkville Police Court, but the complainants were intimidated and did not appear, and the accused were discharged.

A Question for the District-Attorney.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform the public as to why the murderer, Real, who in so cold-blooded a manner took the life of a faithful and efficient officer, is not brought to trial? Is our judiciary at fault? Do any of our City officials wish to screen him, and delay the trial until the matter will blow over? This is a matter in which all are concerned. If one of the guardians of the peace can be stricken down by an assassin with impunity, what protection can the lives and property of our citizens be assured of? Can you enlighten the community on this subject?

Respectfully yours, J. H. WILLIAMS.

No. 247 Grand street, New-York, Jan. 15, 1869.

Suicide on a Railroad.

The inquest held by Coroner Warren, on Friday evening, on the body of the unknown man who was killed on the New-Jersey railroad, in Jersey City, on the afternoon of that day, was concluded at a late hour by the rendering of a verdict that the man came to his death by his own act in throwing himself in front of the cars. Two witnesses swore positively to this fact.

Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of Junius S. Lews, Wm. MacKenzie, Edward Filling and Charles B. King were proved during the past week.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Johannah Hegeman, of New-Utrecht; John Thompson, John Gallagher, Ann McAvoy, Catherine Moger, Andrew Lowe, Mathias Plem, Henry Groselius and Elizabeth Carson, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted in the estates of Andrew B. Van Biarcom, to the Brooklyn Trust Company; of Catherine M. and Alphonse J. David, to Henrietta David, their mother.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

On Friday evening last Mr. Wm. P. Adams, for a long time second chief of the dining department of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, was presented by the employes under his supervision with a fine English patent lever gold watch, valued at $150, as a token of their respect and esteem.

Prof. David Davidson, of this City, has completed a curious caligraphic memorial of President Lincoln, which is now on exhibition at No. 697 Broadway. The design is a monument surrounded by a crypt, inclosed within the portals of a temple. Within this design is written in minute, but beautifully-formed characters, the whole contents of the "Lincoln Memorial," edited by Mr. Shea, a volume of 288 pages. The work has taken three years' of unremitting labor. It is in all probability the best specimen of penmanship that Mr. Davidson will execute, as he has partially lost the sight of one eye.

A meeting of engineers took place Friday evening at Howard Mission Hall, with a view to forming a New-York Association of Engineers. W. W. Wood, Chief Engineer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, presided. The report of the Committee on Organization was accepted, with some amendments. The Chair appointed a committee of seven to select candidates for an election of officers, to take place next week, and a Lecture Committee of five. The meeting was then adjourned.

The Constitutional Union General Committee of the City of New-York, met at Cooper Institute (Room No. 24) Friday evening, and organized for 1869 by the unanimous election of the following officers, viz.: John R. Voorhis, President, Ninth Ward; J. S. Peacock, First Vice-President, Nineteenth Ward; A. H. Robinson, Second Vice-President, Eighth Ward; J. R. Purdy, Recording Secretary, Thirteenth Ward; G. C. Newman, Treasurer, Twelfth Ward; H. Liebenau, Corresponding Secretary, Twenty-second Ward.

A very lively and crowded ball took place Friday night at Irving Hall, in aid of the St. Stephen Orphan Home. It was under the auspices of the Cummings Association, and a decided success. The funds of the Home will be materially increased by the proceeds.

A marked religious revival is in progress in the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and public prayer and preaching services are being held every evening. During the present week the lecture-room has been crowded, at times beyond precedent, and the deepest interest has been manifested. This evening, Chaplain McCabe, of Libby Prison notoriety, will preach in the church, and the prayer meetings will continue through the week. On Monday evening, the Young Men's Praying Band will conduct the services.

During the past week Marshal Tappan, of the Mayor's Office, has given out 106 new licenses, as follows: Junk dealers, 2; second-hand dealers, 2; coaches, 6; express wagons, 7; public carts, 15; dirt cart, 1; dog carts, venders, 33; drivers, 36; porters, 3.

The Fruit-Growers' Club, of this City, organized on Thursday last, elected Dr. J. E. Snodgrass as President.

During the week ending on Saturday last, at noon, there were 409 deaths in this City, or 23 less than during the previous week. During the year 1868 there were registered in New-York 12,672 births, 11,584 marriages by clergymen and 24,889 deaths.

The Mercantile Library Association of this City has commenced the year 1869 with a library of 100,000 volumes of works on almost every topic and by the best authors, American and foreign. The annual income of the Association is about $60,000, the value of its real estate $500,000, and the number of subscribers has reached upward of 10,000. The reading-room is large and comfortable, and is well supplied with books, magazines and newspapers from every part of the world.

The New-York Telegraphers' Annual Ball is to take place on Friday evening, Jan. 29, at Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway. Wallace's Band will provide the music, and the Committee having the ball in charge are sparing no trouble or expense to make the event one that shall take rank with the best that have taken place in this City during the present Winter.

The following accidents occurred yesterday: Hugh McCaffrey, of Jersey City, fell from his cart and was run over. John Day, of No. 227 East Forty-fifth-street, fell and broke his leg in two places. Eliza O'Neil, aged 9, of Weehawken, was run over by a Fifth-avenue stage, and John C. Carbin, aged 9, of No. 25 Leonard-street, was run over by a truck. As all these persons were seriously injured, they were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A fire occurred last evening at No. 20 Cortlandt-street. The first floor is occupied by Quackenbush, Townsend & Co., dealers in hardware; loss $300. The second and third floors are occupied by Ross & Co., bitters manufacturers, who sustained a loss of $1,000. The fourth and fifth floors, where the flames began, are occupied by Patrick Cox, shoe manufacturer; loss $4,000. The damage to building is estimated at $2,500.

At 8 o'clock a fire broke out in the cabinet manufactory of Martin Gainor, No. 188 West Forty-ninth-street. The flames were fortunately discovered in time to be extinguished with a few pails of water. Loss, $150; insured. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin. The proprietor was arrested for the action of the Fire Marshal.

This (Sunday) evening a series of discourses, "designed for inquiring minds," will be commenced by Rev. Dr. Bellows, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. The course will be continued on every Sunday evening thereafter, at the same place, until further notice. The seats will be free.

Michael Siching, of Melrose, Westchester County, N. Y., was thrown from his wagon yesterday at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, near Fourth-avenue. He was sent home.

Mary O'Brien, of No. 840 East Twenty-fifth-street, and Wm. Brown, of No. 140 Grand-street, fell in the streets yesterday and each sprained an ankle.

Noah F. Taylor, aged 49, died suddenly yesterday in the lodging-house No. 89 Roosevelt-street. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest.

Peter Hoept, proprietor of a liquor saloon at No. 414 Fifth-street, opened his store yesterday morning, and died soon after taking a seat. Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest.

A fire occurred yesterday morning at No. 463 First-avenue, occupied by the New-York Laundry Company, caused by friction of machinery. A damage of $1,000 was occasioned, covered by insurance.

The twelfth annual ball of the Young Men's Association, in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, will take place at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening next. A brilliant throng is expected to be present.

A child of Jas. Dolsan died suddenly yesterday at No. 424 West Forty-ninth-street. Coroner notified.

An infant was picked up last night in the alley of No. 26 Jane-street, and sent to the Central Office.

Brooklyn.

P. E. Phillips, a person representing himself to be the reporter of a New-York morning paper, was arrested yesterday on the charge of obtaining the sum of $5 under false pretenses, from Newman & Cross, of No. 127 Furman-street, in representing that a fellow-reporter had been disabled on a ferry-boat, and that he was in a destitute condition. Justice Lynch, before whom the accused was taken, sent him to jail to await trial.

An old burglary has just been made known. On the morning of the 1st of January the residence of D. C. Lyall, No. 352 Henry-street, was entered by burglars, who stole an overcoat and silverware, valued at $200.

Major-Gen. McDowell having been invited to attend the annual ball of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, in a brief letter acknowledging the compliment says: "There was no corps in the war to which I was more, if as much, attached as to the Fourteenth of Brooklyn. I mustered it into service, and had it constantly with me; first took it into action and personally led it a second time up the hill against the enemy. It was not only a most gallant regiment but a most orderly and intelligent one, and one which with most pride I used to point out to our distinguished visitors. I regret to have missed the opportunity of saying as much in person to you and the others of the noble regiment to which you belong."

The Superintendents of the Poor, at their meeting two weeks ago, appointed Dr. T. Norris physician for the poor of the Western District. At their last meeting they reconsidered their action and directed that the doctor be informed that he was not needed.

The owners of property on Middle-street, or Prospect-avenue, as it is now called, are getting up an agitation in favor of extending Prospect Park to that avenue. They claim that only two or three blocks will need to be purchased, and that the grade of the land is such that it could not easily be adapted for building, and could be bought by the city for about $50,000. They also complain of delay on the part of the Commissioners appointed under the act of last year, for improving and widening Middle-street, and say that at present they do not know on what grade or line to build while the improvement remains in abeyance.

A party of burglars made an attempt yesterday morning to enter the coal office of Mr. Wood, Myrtle-avenue, between Washington-avenue and Houston-street, but the sudden appearance of a Forty-fourth Precinct officer caused them to leave in a hurry.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, the coal office of T. D. Hudson, corner of Flushing-avenue and Kent avenue, E. D., was entered by burglars, who blew the safe open and stole the sum of twenty cents—all the money in the safe at the time.

Alois Dygert, a lawyer, well-known in the Eastern District, died of consumption at his residence in Bushwick-avenue, on Friday. He was a native of Saabrucken-on-the-Rhine, and was about 40 years of age. His funeral will take place to-day.

Early yesterday morning, the Atlantic-avenue Railroad Company's stable office, corner of Atlantic and Schenck avenues, East New-York, was entered by burglars, who stole about $30 worth of currency and railroad tickets.

Peter Vanderheyden, aged 15 years, slipped on the ice in Third-place, last evening, and broke his leg. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. His parents reside at No. 647 Court-street.

The Brooklyn Police made 276 arrests last week.

New-Jersey.

A cattle drover named Miles Levi made a complaint before Recorder Aldrige, of Hudson City, Friday, that he was on the evening of the 28th of December, and again at an early hour yesterday morning, assaulted by a gang of drovers, who brutally beat and kicked him and otherwise injured him. It appears that the drovers of Hudson City are determined to prevent the small dealers from driving and selling their own cattle, and that to intimidate they attack them on every occasion when it is possible for them to avoid detection. This course was pursued with Levi, but he recognized one of the men yesterday as William Shanly, a Hudson City drover, and at once procured his arrest. Shanly was committed for trial, and the complainant was allowed the protection of the county jail until the day of trial, his life being in danger from the ruffianism of the drovers.

Theodore Tappan, who was arrested recently in Morris County, was examined before Commissioner Whitehead, at Newark, on Thursday evening, on three charges of passing counterfeit money. He was committed, after a somewhat lengthy examination, in default of bail in the sum of $8,500. No new facts were proved, except that a quantity of bogus bills had been burned to destroy the evidence against the prisoner.

A meeting of the Essex County Board of Freeholders was held at Newark yesterday, at which a motion was adopted requesting the repeal of the law by which the Essex County Road Board is maintained, the sentiment of the majority of the members being that the law grants the Board arbitrary power, and that it is oppressive of poor men.

A large-hearted gentleman, named William L. Whiting, took in a young man named Charles Erben, who was in want, with the intention of giving him a home and the advantages of education. The young man was furnished with a new suit of clothes, and with small sums of money when he wanted a supply of that article, and was treated with every kindness. On Friday, however, he became incensed at a refusal by Mr. Whiting to supply him with more money, and at once made a brutal attack upon the old gentleman with an ax. His blows, however, were skillfully warded off, and he was finally placed in custody, and was yesterday morning committed in default of bail.

The cylinder-head of an engine in the gun-mill in Boudinot-street, Paterson, was blown out on Friday afternoon and thrown about fifteen feet into an adjoining room. Fortunately, no one was injured, the engineer having taken to his heels when he first heard the piston thumping against the cylinder-head. The loss to the proprietors, Messrs. Osborne, Buckley & Co., and May, Ray & Co., is said to be $4,000. There was no insurance to cover loss of any kind.

A Mr. Campbell, who was a guest of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, of Bergen, on Friday evening, had his leg broken by the upsetting of the carriage of the Bergen Firemen, who were escorting home a company from Jersey City. Mr. J. Leiben, the City Marshal, a veteran soldier, had his wooden leg broken into splinters by the same cause.

A fire broke out in the Communipaw Abattoir on Friday evening, occasioned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. It was suppressed within a few minutes, the entire loss being $300.

A large number of residents of the township of Bayonne, who are opposed to the scheme of procuring a city charter, held a meeting on Friday evening, at which resolutions were passed condemning the proposed measure.

The litigation between Geayer & Co. and the Hoboken Land Company has been finally concluded, but the terms of settlement have not become known. The dispute arose on the question of title to that portion of the sea front opposite the trestle works of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A painter, whose name has not been ascertained, at work on the cornice of Mr. O. Marsh's house, South Broad-street, Elizabeth, fell from a scaffolding yesterday and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to his residence, No. 65 High-street, where he received prompt medical aid; but he has been so severely injured that there are very slight hopes of his recovery.

A boy named J. Russell, aged 9 years, was run over yesterday by a horse and wagon, driven off a Jersey City ferry-boat. His left hip and head were badly cut, but no bones were broken. His parents reside at No. 153 Elizabeth-street, New-York. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Goline Doremus, a girl of 4, living at Paterson, died on Thursday night, from having eaten candies supposed to have been colored with poisonous matter. They were eaten during the Christmas holidays, and since then, up to her death, the child's skin broke out in sores and the body swelled considerably.

Ten manufacturers in the First Ward of Jersey City returned $2,090,635 55 of sales for the quarter ending June 30, 1868; for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1868, $2,276,052 81; for the quarter ending Dec 31, 1868, $2,073,554 01. Total, $6,440,241 37.

A man named David E. Morehouse, who was accused of passing counterfeit money in Livingston Township, was committed for trial by Commissioner Whitehead, of Newark, in default of $500 bail.

A new ferry-boat of the Hoboken Ferry Company has been recently launched, and will be ready for use early in the Spring.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stoddard, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crossman, Henry Ginnell, Edward N. Ebbetts, M. L. Hardinge, Mrs. D. H. Hamilton, Miss B. Hamilton, B. Hamilton, W. D. Clarke, Mrs. R. R. Hazard, M. F. Homer, C. Livingston, J. B. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hall, Miss Hall.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 16—*In steamship Cella, from London and Havre*—Mrs. M. W. Graham, Mrs. E. D. Wallace, George Morton, Emma Morton, James Steer, Sarafin Ros, Fredk. R. Butler, Richard Sinclair, Wm. Lester, Daniel Farmary, Amhurst R. Renton, John O'Connor, Thomas W. Robinson, Annie Edwards, Fredk. Heits, George Schneider, Bernhard Baumann, Fanny Kahn, Laura Grundy.

Jan. 16—*In steamship Cuba, from Liverpool*—Miss Willis, H. T. Smith, J. M. Miller, T. F. Gaul, E. Meyerhoff, J. B. Hanson, Mr. Dewerger and lady, C. F. Davis, M. Matson, Albert Leaner, R. Pye, Capt. Low, 78th Highlanders; J. K. Meyers, Jr., Miss R. Bill, J. S. Brown, W. Keiter, W. M. Halstead, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Bennett, Rev. H. A. Coit, lady and 2 children, J. Kidd, Jr., Miss Wheeler, J. L. Still, C. Hutchings, S. Hutchings, Henry M. Steele, S. Steinberg, Henri de Gerdins, L. T. Palmer, Robert Mooney and lady.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Commodore Tatnall, A. F. Jacobs, John M. Parker, Edwin Krowser, James D. Tamshill, Henry Haywood, H. B. Gildersleeve, M. M. Johnson, Wm. S. Lewis, R. A. Davidson, H. Russell, Miss Clara Weekston, John Young, M. M. A. Smith, Mrs. Charlotte Adams, Joseph Clark and wife, Wm. Bent, wife and child, George Andrews, John Platt and wife, Miss Lula Platt, Miss Laura A. Pratt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets...... 5 03 | Moon sets.... 9 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 54 | Gov. Island.11 43 | Hell Gate ..1 55

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships City of New-York, (Br.,) Tibbetts, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Rising Star, King, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; De Soto, Eaton, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Mary M. Roberts, Smith, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Cricket, Van Pelt, Jacksonville; Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Crescent City, Holmes, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, Robt. Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Virginia, Drew, Alexandria, J. Hand; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Georgetown, Phillips & Brown; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Harvest, Chadsey, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard.

Ship Sovereign of the Seas, Johnson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Ocean Ranger, (Br.,) Hillyer, Jamaica via Norfolk, G. F. Bulley; Harry Booth, Chase, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Andes, Shepard, Cardenas, Baxter & Merrill; Normand, (Fr.,) Veriet, Moule, Gaud., S. R. Reynal & Son; Seawfell, (Br.,) Hender, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Panola, (Br.,) Luther, New-Orleans, N. R. Brigham; Lamplighter, Barhs, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Deodorus, (Br.,) Ames, Belfast, Andrew Lindsay.

Brigs Bogota, Ross, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Rolling Wave, Hall, Alicante, B. F. Small & Co.; Oswego, (Br.,) Bovie, Liverpool, N. S., G. A. Phillips; Ida, (Br.,) Miller, St. John, N. B., J. W. Elwell & Co.; New-York, Erwin, Bridgeport, A. C. Lumner & Co.; Emily Comer, (Br.,) Adams, Gibraltar, Heney & Parker; Afton, (Br.,) Brown, Matanzas, P. I. Nevius & Son; Cambridge, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners G. H. Squire, Tyler, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Curacao, J. O. Vale & Co.; Porto Plate, Montgomery, Porto au Plate, Eggers & Henslein; W. H. Jones, Lane, Fernandina, A. Abbott; J. A. Shepard, Van Clief, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Ed. Slade, Cook, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Katy Hall, Taylor, Newcastle, Del., B. J. Wenberg; Bellona, Hall, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; Eldorado, Thompson, Baltimore, C. C. Staple; N. Chase, Small, Elizabethport, R. B. Eldridge; Helen Hastings, (Br.,) Goucher, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; George Brown, Smith, Hamilton, Bermuda; C. A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Sawyer, Barbados, E. T. Smith.

Arrived.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Jan. 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 152 passengers to E. Cunard. Jan. 8, 12 miles W. of Old Head of Kinsale, passed a Guion steamer bound E. 9th, lat. 45 42 N., lon. 40 40 W., passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E. 14th, lat. 41 34, lon. 64 57, passed one of the Anchor Line steamers bound W.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Gleadell, London Dec. 12, and Havre 17th, with mdse. and 198 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Jan. 1, lat. 47, lon. 38 30, in a heavy gale from N. W., broke off rudder-head. Dec. 19, lat. 49 20, lon. 7 49, spoke ship Mary Bangs, from Liverpool for Boston.

Steamship France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Jan. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 126 passengers to National Steamship Co. Had strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

Steamship Perit, Gardiner, Galveston Jan. 4, via Key West 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Left Key West in co. bark Fortune, (Br.,) from Carthagena for New-York; put into Key West on account of the illness of both mates, they having quarreled and stabbed each other; were left in hospital there.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, MacDiarmid, New-Orleans and Southwest Pass Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Worcester, Childs, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Ship Adolphine, (N. G.,) Bartels, Bremen 65 ds., with mdse. and 258 passengers to Charles Kremmelberg. Made the southern passage, and had fine weather. Has had 6 deaths on the passage, five children and one adult.

Bark A. A. Drebert, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Ross, Alicante Nov. 18, with railroad iron and mdse. to Otto Fabbricotte. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 3, in co. with bark Maggie Hammond, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Alicante for New-York.

Brig Harvest Queen, Schultze, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast and passengers to Middleton & Co. Had moderate weather. The H. Q. brings the second mate, steward and 5 men of the brig Acme, of Yarmouth, N. S., which sprung a leak and foundered at sea on Dec. 15, on her voyage from Liverpool to New-York. The crew were taken off by the ship Koomar, which put into St. George, Bermuda, Jan. 1.

Brig Yankee Blade, Coobs, Bucksport 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig H. Means, Wentworth, Providence.

Schr. John Stockton, Price, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary E. Graham, Boulton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Edwin, Palmer, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Laura, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Hall, Providence.

Schr. America, Reynolds, Bristol.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Raynor, Hartford.

Schr. Lady Adams, Heaney, Fall River.

Schr. W. C. Pendleton, Jones, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. J. G. Havens, Havens, Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Manchester and Tarifa, for Liverpool; Rising Star, for Aspinwall; De Soto, Crescent City and Mariposa, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c. Ship Glad Tidings, for Bristol. Also, steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool, (anchored at Quarantine.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 16—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; barks Crowning Shield, from Palermo, and Prince Waldemar, from Singapore; brig Kelpie, from Jamaica; schrs. Mary Chilton, from St. Domingo; Daniel Pierson, from Savannah, and Amos Edwards, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16—Arr. steamship Sea Gull, from Baltimore; brig Rosalia, from Havana.

Sld. bark Black Brothers, for Philadelphia; schrs. Mary Riley, for Philadelphia; Union Flag, for Providence; A. Barlow, for Philadelphia; L. S. Davis, for Providence; Ranger, for Porto Rico; steamship Champion, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 16—Passed in for Baltimore, bark May Queen, from Rio.

Passed in Capes for Baltimore—Ship Annapolis, from Liverpool; schr. Nellie P. Burgers, from Charleston.

Sld. brig Magaguadavic, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 15—Arr. brig Constantine, from Turk's Island for Boston; schrs. Eunice P. Newcomb, Boston; Lucy J. Warren, Boston, for Baltimore; Addie Ryerson, Philadelphia, for Portland; L. T. Knight, Camden, Me., for New-York; Wenonah, Boston, for Baltimore; J. G. Curtis, Boston, for Tangier; Pilot, (Br.,) St. John, for Providence; Vineyard, Sarah Cullen, Boston, for Georgia; John Boynton, Calais, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16—Arr. bark Emma C. Beal, from Boston.

Cld. ships Canute, for Liverpool, with 39,000 sacks of wheat; Hosea Rich, for Callao.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 16—Cld. steamships Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Huntsville, San Jacinto and Cleopatra, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 16—Cld. steamships W. P. Clyde, for New-York; James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

Quick Dispatch.—The side-wheel steamship De Soto, W. B. Eaton, commander, of Messrs. Livingston, Fox & Co.'s line of New-Orleans steamers, after a delay of 4 days at the Southwest Pass on account of fog, arrived at her wharf in this City on Thursday night, Jan. 14, at midnight, with a cargo of cotton, beef, corn and mdse. of the bulk of 3,400 bales cotton; discharged the same in good order, coaled and loaded up with a full cargo of 1,200 tons general mdse., and sailed again on Saturday evening at 5 P. M. Jan. 16; this is inside of 48 hours.

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